Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TEN PACES.

No. 54,941.—New Series — BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1910. — PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
29th Jany.	ARABIA	7501	.....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021
12th "	DELHI	5960	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	10583	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
4th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10983
26th "	ARCADIA	7001	.....	...
2nd April.	INDIA	791	.....	...
9th "	MACEDONIA	10912	.....	...
16th "	ARABIA	7501	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
30th "	MANTUA	10583	.....	...
7th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10559
14th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10190
28th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 545, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

Tasse rates inclusive of the Suez Canal.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

Calcutta: GRINDLAY & Co,
London: GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Steward less.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 430 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S.S. "Umvoti"	5,000	13th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,849	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1910.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Magnifico	15th Mar. 1910.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Apr. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Lasts to Genoa, Rs. 410 Naples and Rs. 400 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,003	F. Dini	27th Feb. 1910.
ISONZO	6,003	G. Bolich	27th Mar. 1910.
CAPRI	6,003	F. Dini	15th Apr. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,695	Tuesday, 27th Jan.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 28th Jan.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 31st Jan.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Forebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND SUEZ (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 27th Jan. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly)

S. S. "WARONGA," 2,342 tons, on Monday, 31st Jan. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bandel, Bushire, Mahomerah and Bahrein.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about the 29th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

25th January, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,325	Riquier	3th Feb. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. "
DJEMNA	5,685	Rebuffat	17th Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,375	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,338	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,375	Barill	25th Feb. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6388	A. Haig	28th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5001	J. Thomson	15th March "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	29th " "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April "
SINDIA	5101	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May "
ELYSIA	6388	A. Haig	22nd " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	418
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.

BOMBAY,

ENGAGE PASSAGES BY ALL LINES FREE OF CHARGE,

To EUROPE, AFRICA, AMERICA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, JAPAN.

SLEEPING CAR & CONTINENTAL TICKETS PROCURED.

PASSAGES	booked well in advance to secure best and desirable berths.
PASSENGERS'	personal requirements looked after.
PASSENGERS	met on arrival and assisted.
PASSENGERS'	Baggage taken over, cleared or shipped.
PASSAGES	by cheap outside vessels advised when offering to registered addresses.

In view of the approaching Passenger season intending Passengers are strongly advised to register their application for Passages with us well in advance to save disappointments, as berths cannot be guaranteed later.

Any information as regards passages, shipping, clearing and forwarding given on application.

COUTTS & CO.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Nowara-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Soerabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippine)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAIKARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights:

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily peck out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"

Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power,
Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each	£ 8	0
Brass polished ... "	" 7	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	" 0	15

No. 2 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass, each	£ 7	0
Brass polished ... "	" 6	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	" 0	15

THE "POLKEY"

Side Lights for Motor Cars.
Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.— Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	16
Brass Polished " ...	" 4	0
No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies— Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	10
Brass Polished " ...	" 3	10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash.
Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the designs and the High Commissioner H. H. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO
FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.

Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINCESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S INGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"

ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

ACHILLE BRIOSCHI & Co.,

MILAN—ITALY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED AT PRINCIPAL EXHIBITIONS OF THE WORLD.

BRIOSCHI'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE is very light and of exquisite taste.
This EFFERVESCENT CITRATE prevents gastric Acid and nausea, and is highly recommended as a Tonic.
Do you want a refreshing beverage during the hot season? Then make use of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Do you wish your children always to be kept in good health? Then use freely BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Never leave your houses without putting a tin of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE in your hand-bag.
It is taken in water, or mixed with Syrup, Essences, or Wines and also with coffee.

Annual Consumption, 150 tons. Price per tin, 12 Ans. only.

SOLE AGENTS,
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
THE ITALIAN STORES, 105 MEDOWS STREET.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

"15,000 MILES"

WITHOUT A PUNCTURE

FINE RECORD OF A SET OF

DUNLOPS.

GEORGE F. MASON, Esq., M. Inst. N.A., Lloyds Bank Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, wrote on 5th August, 1909, as follows:—

"I am sending you two covers, 810×100, half of a set of four Dunlops supplied to me three years ago. They have been in constant use, winter and summer, and run well over 15,000 miles, without trouble or a single puncture. . . . . The other two of the set are still on the car, and good enough from their appearance for another 1,000 miles at least.

As I said above, I have had no punctures during the whole three years . . . . . I think their record is unique."

REDUCED IN PRICES
FROM 1ST JANUARY 1910.

WRITE FOR NEW ABRIDGED MOTOR TYRE LIST.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla. BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bill of Lading per s.s. "BARMARIGO" of the Venetian S. N Co., are requested to apply to this office for Delivery Orders and take Delivery of their CARGO from the Victoria Dock, No. 10 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend, every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY RACES.

7th Extra

GRAPHIEL'S SELECTIONS.—

10 *a. m.*, 12 *Noon*, *Race days only.*

RATES.

Rs. 15 the card, no guiding comments.

Rs. 30 the card, Winner and a Place Horse. Refund of Rs. 20 if 2 winners AT LEAST do not come off less Rs. 2 on each placed.

Rs. 50 the card, Winners and Place Horses. Certainties marked off. JUDICIOUS COMMENTS ON LIKELIHOOD OF OTHERS. Amendments on R. C. if any Refund of Rs. 30 if 3 Winners at least do not come off less Rs. 2 on each placed.

Office :—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

FROM the first of February, 1910, the TIMINGS of Passenger and Mail Trains, on the G. I. P. System, will be REVISED. For details and further information see Sheet Time Table, which will be exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Undersigned or Station Masters.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 24th January, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for PROVIDING INSTITUTE BUILDINGS for the Battalion of British Infantry to be accommodated at East Ridge, Ahmednagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 78,105 will be received by the Garrison Engineer, Ahmednagar, up to 12 NOON on TUESDAY the 1st February, 1910.

For particulars apply as above or to Asst. C. R. E. Poona.

H. S. GASKELL, Lieut. R. N.,
For Asst. C. R. E., Poona.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MUNJI MORARJI, alias MUNJI MORARJI MORSERIA, Manager in the employ of the shop of Morarji Khimji, late of Bombay, Halai Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

MORARJI KHIMJI, of Bombay, father of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay, Halai Bhatia Hindu, a Piece-Goods Merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, on behalf of Madhowdas Munji, the minor son of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten and in the ninth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
This 18th day of January, 1910.
Messrs. LITTLE and Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GULABCHAND CHATUR, late of Bombay Hindu, who carried on business with his brother Jiva Chatur, in the name of Jiva Chatur and Gulabchand Chatur at Jamli Moholla, and Vadvi Gadi, of Bombay, and residing at Jamli Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

BAPUJI FRAMJI MUSA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, carrying on business in the name of Musa Brothers, at Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and residing at Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay, a creditor of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 18th day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten and in the ninth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

The 18th day of January, 1910.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and ROMER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 3, Wallace Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, 1910, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To select Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 19th January, 1910.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. ABID & CO., Hyderabad and Secunderabad, &c., hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that the services of Mr. D. E. Moss, as Manager of their Secunderabad Branch, HAVE been this date and his Power of Attorney is CANCELLED.

January 18th, 1910.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Safes Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chawla, No. 67.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

(Kindly lent by the CITY of BOMBAY BUILDINGS Co., LTD.)

SECOND GRAND OREHESTRAL CONCERT

IN AID OF

THE INDIAN MISSION TO THE DEPRESSED CLASSES OF INDIA.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31ST, AT 9-30 P. M.

Under the most distinguished Patronage of :—

H. E. The Governor of Bombay.
H. E. Sir Edmond J. Warre-Slade, M. V. O.
The Hon. Sir Basil Scott.
The Hon. Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, K. C. S. I.
Major General J. C. Swann, C. B.
The Right Rev. The Bishop of Bombay.
The Very Rev. The Archbishop of Bombay.
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Lady Jehangir.

ARTISTS.

Miss Hetti Muret (Soprano).
Signor Molini (Tenor).
Captain G. A. Sullivan (Accompanyist).

H. E. the Governor's Band.

Director.....EDWARD BEHR.

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Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved, Re. 1. Gallery, As. 8.

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Booking only at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hornby Road.

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"OTHELLO"

A magnificent reproduction of this famous Shakespearian Drama acted by Eminent Italian Actors in the streets of Venice.

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Should not miss this great art film.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," 7-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand; Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—British Built of Timber and Copper, by Simpson Strickland. Quadruple expansion Engines. Length 46 feet cabin. Speed about 10 Knots. Further particulars from PRICE, WILLS & REEVES, New Dock Works, Bombay.

TO BE LET at once fully FURNISHED (or if desired UNFURNISHED) till end of October, 1910, the Honorable Mr. Justice RUSSELL'S BUNGALOW on Harkness Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, 9 Hornby Row.

WANTED.—EUROPEAN OR EURASIAN LAD under 20 years of age, knowing SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING, as assistant to travelling Gentleman. Apply, stating age, to Box No. 203, care of this Paper.

FOR Pleasure Trips to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursions, Towing, &c. always available a fast powerful Steam Launch. Apply P. NASARWANJI Co., 9-10, Elphinstone Circle.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LOANS of Rs. 5,000 to 50,000 are to be given on security of immoveable properties in Bombay and Shares and Stock of Joint Stock Companies and other corporations of British India. Apply stating terms and particulars, to Box No. 164, care of this Paper.

TO SELL.—A current complete Dispensary, in a very good Locality. Apply No. 177, care of this Paper.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—A comfortable small cottage To Let. Complete with good furniture, etc. and situated near the Railway Station and public offices. Apply to Box No. 102, care of this Office.

GOLD WATCH, ROTHEHAM'S, double case, neatly chased, fit for a Lady or Gentleman, in good order. Apply Box No. 101, care of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ¼ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 405, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged, showing how Rupees and Annas into Sterling. A revising by Slides from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Also Inside Tables of Per Centages—Discounts—Interest—Discount—Value—Due Dates. Price Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL DEWAR'D, 61, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus expressing labour and facilitating work. The Machinery is therefore able to offer Consumers expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing; Wire, Ruling, Stationery, etc.

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The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Lower Mahim, near Antonio D'Silva's School, at Padar, advertised for sale THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, 1910, has been POSTPONED till further notice.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Furnished Bungalows, known as "Silver Oaks," Situate at Panchgany, on the Mahableshwar Road.

Under instructions from the owner, leaving India Messrs. Crawford and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of January, 1910, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, the following valuable property, comprising 3 bungalows with tennis courts, garden, well and outhouses :—

DESCRIPTION :—The above bungalows, which are built on freehold land, admeasuring about 2½ acres, are situated on a hill opposite the Girls' High School and next to the Gymkhana, and Library on the Mahableshwar Road and are all furnished. All the bungalows have lofty rooms ceiled with wood-work and their situation is high and cool.

The central bungalow, besides having a dining and drawingroom, bed and bath rooms, and verandah, possesses a porch, coach house, pantry out-houses, well, etc.

The upper bungalow and the cottage similarly have dining and sitting rooms, glazed verandah, porch, dressing room, bed and bath rooms, etc.

The above bungalows afford nice opportunity for those who are in search of a good and healthy summer hill resort, or a permanent all the year round residence on the hill.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale and the plans of the three bungalows, specifying in detail, the length and breadth of the different rooms therein, apply to the undersigned Auctioneers, at their office, in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Fire Brigade Station, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Robert, Kresnar and others, such as marble topped dining table, chairs-sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing, room English suit of sofas and chairs, and tiled topped tables, teapoys, cabinets, palm Jardeniers, American hand and foot-shewing machine, Iron and wooden single and double bedsteads, almirahs, marble-topped dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and hanging press, chest of drawers, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, wind proof lamps, etc. the property of F. A. Broadhurst, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Mr. Wadia's bungalow, at the old Government House Road, Parel, opposite Bai Sakurbai Hospital for Animals, big archway, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner-waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, iron and wooden bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, clothes press, wardrobes, chest-of-drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., fancy table ornaments and flower vases, carpet, windproof lamps, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, pictures, etc.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Building Plots, situate at the Village of Versova, near Andheri, of Batty Fields, at Mahar Village, opposite Versova, and of Building plot at Matoongs.

High Court O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 393 of 1909.
Khan Mahomed Haji Vazir
vs.
Tyeb Haji Esmail and others.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the receiver, appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 3rd of February, 1910, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, the following valuable landed properties :—

LOT NOS. 1, 2 & 3, VERSOVA PROPERTIES.

Firstly :—All that leasehold piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Survey No. 82 with a building thereon and foundation for a New Bungalow situate at the village of Versova in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette in the Taluka of Salsette, Thana district, containing by admeasurement one acre, and bounded on or towards the north by building plot No. 2, on or towards the south by the road and beyond it building site No. 18, on or towards the East by the road and beyond it land forming part of the Survey No. 86 and on or towards the West by the sea.

Secondly :—All that leasehold piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground, part of Survey No. 82, situate at the village of Versova, in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette, in the Taluka of Salsette, Thana district, containing by admeasurement thirty gunthas and bounded on or towards the north by building Site No. 21, on or towards the south by building Site No. 19, on or towards the east by the road and beyond it land forming part of Survey No. 56, and on or towards the West by the sea.

THIRDLY :—All that Batty field or land situate at Khar Versova, in Salsette, bearing Survey No. 87 Pot No. 1, Palni No. Nil, admeasuring 7 acres and 12½ gunthas, according to the deed, but according to the Government toka bill 8 acres and 12½ gunthas paying the yearly assessment of Rupees 17 and with three wells sunk therein and bounded as follows :—On the East by the Government land, on the South by public Road, on the West partly by land belonging to the Kalim Temple and partly by the land of Dominic Istepan Irie and on the North by the land of Doming Istepandunio Patel-Cotiol.

Lot No. 4 Mahar Batty Fields.

Particulars :—All that batty land or ground situate at Mahar in the Taluka and Registration Sub-district of Salsette, District Thana, bearing Survey No. 58, Pot No.—Palni No. 1, admeasuring 8 acres and 24 gunthas (out of which 11 gunthas have not been assessed by Government as being waste land) pays a yearly assessment at Rupees 11, together with a well and trees thereon, and bounded on the east by Government Forest, on the north partly by the property of Moroba Anant and partly by the property of Abdul Mahomed Asar Khoja, on the west by the sea shore, and on the south by the property of Moroba Anant.

Lot No. 5, Matoonga Plot.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Matoonga, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1021 square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 10 938 and bounded on on or towards the east partly by the land of Domingo Vinto Fernandes, and partly by other property, on or towards the west by the land of Bustaon Bootal, on or towards the north partly by the land of Josento Jao Barato, and partly by the land of Bunstaon Bootal, and on or towards the south by the land of Pascol Silva.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their office, No. 18, Esplanade, Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Bombay, 23th January, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MADANJI STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—

On account and the risk of whom it may concern :
15 drums 3535 lbs. blue-black colour.
8 drums 916 lbs. blue black colour.
6 drums 753 dark dark black colour.
1 drum 295 dark black colour.
1 cask 16 lbs. green colour.
On account of the concerned :—
8 drums sodium sulphide.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Harnarli Kamedin :—
2 cases each 50 lbs. Thymol.
2 cases each 55 lbs. Thymol (28 lbs. boxes).
2 cases each 50 lbs. Thymol (1-4 lb. bottles).
On account of the concerned :—
100 square yards English flooring tiles.
100 square yards English flooring tiles.
100 lbs. tins, Common Sense Rat Exterminator.
453 1 oz. bottle, Common Sense Rat Exterminator.
8 cases Champagne Vin Bara-Tail Vintage 1893.
17 cases Champagne Baron de Valnon.
100 Dr. Cook's well known Electric belts.
1 crate 75 dzs. white and gold border cups and saucers.
One Hammond Typewriter (broad size) and one Williams Typewriter (foolscap size).
6 English safes manufactured by the Midland Safe Co., of Birmingham, sizes 2 ins. to 33in.
Property of a gentleman consisting of one upright Piano, by C. Bechstein; one Revolving top writing table electric fan hanging; binocular camera, microscope, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th January, 1910.

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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

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WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
BATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khatta Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
CHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs 2 per half year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK :-Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

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W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

CAPITAL .....Rs. 25,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—LAHORE.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 10 and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices.

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Canton, Manila, Hankow, Cebu, Shanghai, Yokohama, Colon, Kobe, Empire, San Francisco, City of Mexico, Washington, Panama, Singapore, Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ..£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..... .....£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Carr.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,800,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dalny)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

COMP

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of high class Japanese works of ART and CURIOS.

ON SATURDAY the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office and opposite the National Bank of India, Ltd., a consignment of 48 cases of Japanese works of arts and curios, imported ex s. s. "Takasaki Maru," consisting of valuable painted decorated Awata and Awaji vases, flower pots, jardinieres, rich porcelain tea sets, old costly satsuma vases, and cloisonne vases and bowls, old and modern bronze ornaments, painted and inlaid lacquered panels, trays, wooden closet, hat tables, rich ivory and Bishu porcelain ware, fancy brass ware, Antimony photo frames, cigarette cases, etc., silk and gold embroidered wall hanging, kimono and screen, etc., etc.

The above is on now view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3.30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

ON SUNDAY the 30th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at SASSOON DOCK, VICTORIA Bunder, Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, large dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined plush velvet, drawingroom cabinet by Wimbridge, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, blackwood carved furniture, one handsome sweet-toned ebonised cottage piano, marble top dressing and wash-band tables, teakwood single and double Madras made cots, easy chairs, teapoys, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of Henry Walmsley, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Gola Lane.

Under instructions from Mr. Ruttonji Bejonji Sunawalla, the sole surviving trustee of an Indenture of settlement, dated the 18th day of September, 1876, made between Edulji Rustamji Soonavala, of the one part, and Bejonji Edulji Soonawala, Dhanji Edulji Soonawala, and Ruttonji Bejonji Soonawala of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th February next, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Gola Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 493, New No. 5588, 5591, Old Survey No. 1161, 1162, New Survey No. 8842, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward A, No. 2562, Street Nos 82-24, and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Furdoonji Bhikhaji and now of Dhunjibhoy Kilesbhoy Gamadia, on or towards the west by the said Gola Lane, on or towards the south by the house formerly of Hormusji Shapurji Pastakia and now of Limjibhoy Rustomji Framji, and on or towards the east by the house of Jetha Harkisondas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Scarval, Solicitors, No. 28 Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th January, 1910.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 30 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition. This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

NOTICE.

MESS. JAMES LHASK (formerly of Bombay having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace, Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply "Bombay Gazette Office."

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Thursdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resumé of Indian News, particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 2 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

DRANE—January 20, at Willington, daughter of the late T. W. T Drane, H. M. the Nizam's P. W. D., and step-daughter of Sergeant-Major W. Walling, aged 17 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
Meeting of the Medical Profession, Presidency Association Rooms, 3 p.m.
Election of a Municipal Councillor by the Justices, Municipal Offices.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8 30, 10.
Skating Rink, Daily session as usual.

Maxim: "'Easy street' is the principal thoroughfare in the town of 'Little-use.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

SINKING OF A PROW.—Buteila No. 4993, owned by Jairam Mitha of Bhagwa village is reported to have struck a rock and sunk with a cargo of cocoanuts.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.—The Mahomedan pilgrims who arrived by the s. s. "Farosi" and landed in Bombay have been permitted to go, after their kit was disinfected.

LECTURE AT THE Y. W. C. A.—An interesting lecture is promised for February 3rd in the hall of the Y. W. C. A. on the subject of Richard Strauss, the lecture being interspersed with musical illustrations, which, it is to be hoped, will be given by the lecturer himself, Capt. Sullivan, A. D. C.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day the 26th January at 6 p.m., when the paper to be read.—"Ten Incarnations of Vishnu," by Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Dr. Temulji Nariman, Khan Bahadur Darasha Ruttonji Cuishgar and Prof. Fardoonji Mancherji Dastur are among the members appointed by the Bombay Government on the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian students going to England. Prof. Dastur is also appointed Secretary to the Committee.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, presided at a meeting of the Trustees held yesterday afternoon, when the confidential report of the Plan Committee regarding the offer of Messrs. Marsland Price and Company for the purchase of plots on Gamdevi Estate, was taken up. The consideration was postponed.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At the last meeting in London of the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. G. K. Nariman, Chief Interpreter and Translator of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, was elected a non-resident member. Mr. Nariman is a scholar of oriental literature, especially of Pali, Avesta and Pahlavi. His contributions on Iranian subjects are marked by a depth of knowledge hardly surpassed by any other scholar among Parsis. We are glad to note that a body like the Royal Asiatic Society has elected him a member in recognition of his scholarly attainments.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

March	Under Freedom's Flag...Nowowieski
Overture	Barbier de Seville...Rossini
Introduction	
Act III	Lohengrin ...Wagner
Selection	Tannhauser...Wagner
Valse	Die Tanzgelehrten...Ziehrer
Selection	The New Aladdin ...Monckton
Two Step	Cherries ...Clemlegx

THE VASSIND RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—As a result of the recent railway accident between Vassind and Khadavli, the stationmaster of the latter place, a Brahmin, was awaiting trial. He had been relieving stationmaster, having been transferred from Kalyan to Khadavli after the permanent incumbent had been removed on account of the accident which occurred at the same place before the mishap on the 17th inst., when two goods trains came into collision and the guard was killed. Yesterday rumours reached Bombay that the relieving stationmaster at Khadavli had committed suicide by taking poison. This report proved a canard, for on making inquiries at the railway station yesterday morning it transpired that the man had been ailing. His sickness, combined with the trouble in which he became involved by the accident, preyed on his mind so much that he died on Sunday.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A most enjoyable Concert was given on Monday evening at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, by representatives of the "Queenmoor" and other ships in port, assisted by several friends of the Mission, those who took part in the entertainment being as follows: Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Warner, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Warner, Mr. Jolly, Mr. Wilch, Mr. Laffranaise, Mr. Heymer, Mr. Sykes ("Queenmoor"), Messrs. Wilyman and Bruce ("Fernmoor"), Messrs Bindy and Pope ("Clodmoor"), Messrs Potts and Johnson ("Raithmoor"), Mr. Grossett ("Delhi"), Mr. Connell ("Elonian") and Mr. Davis ("Ulavi"). The chair was taken by Mr. G. H. Hubbard, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and a large gathering of sailors of all ratings assembled. Among the company was Captain Bruhn of the "Dalemoor," the mention of whom by the chaplain worked an outburst of hearty cheers, which were also accorded to the performers, especially the ladies. The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem and a short service of prayer.

THE PATRIARCH OF GOA AT RATNAGIRI.—The Catholic community of Ratnagiri has just been visited by His Excellency the Patriarch-Archbishop of Goa who arrived there from Harnal on the 15th inst. He was driven to the Church in a landau placed at his disposal by the ex-King Theebaw and was received by the Vicar and the laity. At the entrance to the Church, which is dedicated to Nossa Senhora de Milagres, an address of welcome was read which among other things referred to the improvements effected in the parish through the zeal and efforts of its Vicar, Rev. Xavier Lucas de Sa, and drew His Excellency's attention to the various needs of the Community. The Patriarch replied briefly thanking the congregation for their cordial welcome and exhorting them to be good Catholics and good citizens. It is now nineteen years since the last pastoral visit to Ratnagiri which was made by the late Dom Antonio Valente, the first Patriarch of the East Indies. His Excellency left Ratnagiri on the 18th inst. by s.s. "Juba" on route to Malwan.

THE French Foreign Minister, M. Pichon, has commissioned M. Lucien Hubert, Deputy for one of the Ardennes Divisions, to visit various foreign countries in order to study questions relating to the treatment of native races, and in particular the feasibility of establishing an International Bureau in Africa.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED GIFT OF PROPERTY.

Consent Order Passed.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

JETHIBAI VS. MOTILAL DOOLABHRAM AND ANOTHER.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan and Mr. J. D. Davar with the Honble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram.

For the first Defendant:—Mr. Shortt with Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Company.

For the second Defendant:—Mr. Jayakar with Mr. G. R. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Devidass and Motichand.

His Lordship yesterday disposed of the suit filed by the plaintiff for a declaration that the property in the suit belonged to her deceased brother Luxman Jetha and was not the stridhan property of his wife Jekorebai, and to recover the same from the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that one Luxmon Jetha, a Bnai, died at Bombay intestate and without issue in 1909, leaving considerable moveable and immoveable property in Bombay and leaving him surviving his widow Jekorebai, who was his wife by re marriage and who succeeded to a widow's estate.

In April 1909, Jekorebai presented her petition for Letters of Administration to her husband's estate, but before they could be issued, she died in May. On the death of Jekorebai, the plaintiff, being the full sister of Luxmon Jetha, became entitled as the nearest reversionary heir to the properties of Luxmon. On the 28th April, 1909, the first defendant and his brother Mugatlal, who were managing the affairs of Jekorebai after the death of her husband and were her sole advisers, induced her to sign a paper purporting to be her will, whereby the defendants were appointed executors thereof and the whole of the property, after certain bequets, was directed to be invested in good securities and from the income thereof five Brahmins were to be be fed daily. The plaintiff said that the statement in the will that the whole of the property of Luxmon was given to her as her "palla" at the time of her marriage was not true and made at the suggestion and advice of the defendants who wanted to make it appear as such and thus misappropriated it themselves. As a matter of fact the marriage was brought about by the plaintiff and her husband and at that time Rs. 200 only were paid as "palla." The properties were not the stridhan of Jekorebai and she had no right to make a will in respect of the same and the will was void and inoperative and created no interest in favour of the defendants. The defendants had taken possession of the whole of the property and the inventory made was incorrect and unreliable. The inventory omitted to mention ornaments of the value of Rs. 8,000, cash Rs. 3,000 and books of account and documents relating to the estate. The defendants further threatened to sell off the ornaments on the pretext of paying off the creditors of Jekorebai and claimed to deal with the property and had refused to give any kind of undertaking. The defendants also refused to deliver possession or account of the property. The plaintiff, therefore prayed for a declaration that the property mentioned in Jekorebai's will formed part of the estate of the deceased Luxmon, and that the plaintiff was solely entitled to it and that Jekorebai had no right to make a testamentary distribution of the same and that the defendants be ordered to account for the property and hand the same to the plaintiff.

The first defendant, in his written statement, submitted himself in all respects to the directions of the Court and said that he had no personal knowledge of the affair but on enquiry had learnt that Jekorebai had enjoyed the property as her stridhan. He denied the allegations against him in the plaint and said he took no interest under the will. He contended that the inventory was correctly made and that no ornaments or books as alleged in the plaint were found.

The second defendant, in his written statement, said that the property was the stridhan of his sister Jekorebai and her power of distribution was never questioned until her death. The distribution by will, he submitted, was valid as at the time of marriage it was agreed between Luxmon and the father of Jekorebai that the property in dispute should be given in absolute ownership to Jekorebai by way of "palla" and that Luxmon should hold and manage the same for and on behalf of Jekore. The allegations in the plaint were false and misleading and there was no collusion. The statements in the will were genuine and made by Jekorebai herself. It was false that only Rs. 200 were paid by way of "palla." There were no such ornaments as were alleged to exist in the plaint.

By consent, his Lordship made the declaration as prayed for and ordered the receiver to hand over all properties, moveable ad immoveable, in his possession with the accretions and interest thereon to the plaintiff or her attorneys. On his passing the accounts to the plaintiff's attorneys, he was ordered to be discharged. The parties withdrew all allegations against each other.

APPEAL AGAINST CHAMBER ORDER.

Important Law Point Discussed.

Before The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

DWARKADASS GOVERDHANDASS AND ANOTHER VS. HIRAVAHOO, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

For the appellants:—Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.

For the respondents:—Hon'ble The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co.

This was an appeal against a chamber order passed by Mr. Justice Macleod in the suit filed by Anandrao Vinayek against the Administrator General of Bombay and others.

It appeared that the above suit was filed by the plaintiff as executor of the will of one Purmanandass Jeevandass for the construction of the will. A decree was passed in December 1895 declaring the rights of the parties to the estate of Purmanandass under his will. The fourth defendant in that suit was Haridas Goverdhandass, grandson of the testator. When the suit was filed he was a minor and he eventually died in August 1908 without reaching the age of majority. An application was made to Mr. Justice Macleod by Hiravahoo, his widow to be substituted as party defendant in place and stead of her deceased husband. An objection had been raised to this application on the grounds that it was barred by limitation, but Mr. Justice Macleod held that the application was in time and his Lordship ordered to substitute Hiravahoo as legal representative in place and stead of her deceased husband.

Against this order defendants 3 and 5 filed an appeal and his Lordship the Chief Justice in delivering his judgment said: The question is whether Mr. Justice Macleod was right in making an order in this suit substituting the applicant, who is the widow of the deceased defendant as legal representative in place and stead of her deceased husband. Her husband died in August 1908 without reaching the age of majority. At the time of his death the state of the proceedings in the suit was that a decretal order had been passed by a bench of two Judges declaring the rights of the parties to the suit and referring it to the Commissioner to take the accounts of the estate of Purmanandass Jeevandass. The accounts had been brought in by the accounting party but the guardians of the minor defendants, not being in a position to dispute the correctness thereof, took no part in the proceedings. In consequence of their inaction, the Commissioner in the year 1901 certified under Rule 406 of the High Court rules that no proceedings had been taken in his office for a period of one year in the Reference, and the same was accordingly removed from his file. Rule 406 provides that a reference shall not be restored to the file without the order of the Court or a Judge. There is, therefore, now in existence an order of reference to the Commissioner for taking accounts, but the reference is not at present upon his file. The suit, therefore, has not been finally disposed of, no application to the Court for that purpose having been made since the removal of the reference from the file and we cannot say whether or not any application to restore the reference to the file would or would not be successful if made to the Court.

We, therefore, cannot accede to the argument of the Advocate-General that this is a case which does not fall under Order 22, Rule 4, of the Civil Procedure Code. It is a case in which there is still a suit. One of two or more defendants have died and the right to sue does not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, and the Court had power within the period prescribed by the Limitation Act, Article 177, that is, within six months of the death, to cause the legal representative of the deceased to be made a party. The six months, however, have elapsed and accordingly as provided by Rule 4, Clause 3 of Order 22, the suit abates against the deceased defendant.

The fallacy in Mr. Justice Macleod's judgment appears to be the assumption that as nothing had been done in the Reference, no notice need be taken of that part of the decree of the Court which ordered the Commissioner to take accounts. As we have already pointed out, it cannot be said that the suit is not still pending.

We, therefore, reverse the order and dismiss the application with costs throughout on the respondent.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF PORT TRUST RULE.

Inspector Flanagan, charged Captain Gulam Ebrahim, master of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's s. s. "Kalika," with proceeding through the anchorage reserved for yachts to the imminent risk of yachts in contravention of Port Trust Rule XIX. Mr. Viosji F. Viosji, Pleader, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that on the 27th December last, while leaving the Apollo Bunder east steps, he proceeded deliberately through the anchorage reserved for yachts to their great risk.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that on the day in question the s. s. "Kalika" was engaged to take H. E. the Governor from Apollo Bunder to Alibag. He went alongside the bunder at quarter past ten o'clock in the morning. He anchored there and kept his vessel heading north as the current of water at that time was from that direction. H. E. the Governor was expected to board the steamer at half-past ten o'clock, and consequently he had to swing his vessel in order to keep her heading south. Subsequently when he started he first proceeded astern, but his vessel instead of going abreast of the Apollo Bunder wall, ran near it owing to a strong easterly wind. He was aware that the area was reserved for yachts, but owing to the risky position of his vessel at the time he had no alternative but to go ahead. He took every possible care to avoid the reserved area, but was obliged to pass about forty feet within the area. When he passed the yachts anchored they were about fifty feet away from his port side. He produced a certificate from Captain Greig, Military Secretary, to H. E. the Governor, in which it was stated that Captain Gulam Ebrahim, had made a very comfortable and satisfactory trip for His Excellency the Governor from Bombay to Alibag and back on the 27th December, 1909.

His Worship, discharging the accused, said the accused had admitted having passed through the anchorage but said he was obliged to do so to avoid an accident. The offence was technical. The accused was warned and discharged.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Inspector Canty charged N. C. Bartinus, an apprentice in the employ of the Indian Motor Taxicab Company, Limited, with driving a training car in a manner so rash and negligent as to cause the death of a woman, named Kundibai. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Viciji F. Visaji, Pleader, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that on the 1st instant, the deceased was crossing DeLisle Road, when the accused's car which was going in the direction of Parel, came up and knocked her down; the front wheel of the car passed over her head causing a fracture of the skull, which subsequently proved fatal.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating he first saw the woman while she was thirty yards away. He immediately slackened the speed and almost brought the car to a stop. The woman then crossed the course of the car, and as she did so, people shouted out to her. She got confused and began to re-cross, when she was knocked down and run over by the car.

The Magistrate, discharging the accused, said that it appeared from evidence that the car was not going at an excessive speed at the time, the horn was blown as usual throughout the route, and the woman's death was accidental.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR.

Mary Bastan, a Goanese woman, was charged with importing a pint of kaju liquor from Goa; kaju liquor is contraband and cannot be imported into Bombay. The accused admitted the offence and said that it was brought for a relation of hers for medical purposes.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

About six Hindus were charged with importing liquor from Bandra and Kurla during the Moharrum, when the Commissioner of Police had ordered the liquor shops at Bombay to be closed.

They were all convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

DEPRESSED CLASS STUDENTS AT BARODA PALACE.

A BARODA correspondent writes:—His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda, gave a nice refreshment party to more than 500 Depressed Class pupils of the Baroda Schools on the evening of the 23rd January. Interesting songs on educational and social reforms were sung, drill and games played by the boys and girls before the Maharaja Saheb. His Highness was pleased to see all this and donated very generously suits of clothes to each and every boy and girl. Fifty suitable prizes were also given to the boys and girls taking part in recitations and games. Parrot feats and other amusements were shown to the children as ably arranged by the Khanji Office. The Rev. E. Wormell, a European gentleman, spoke ably on the humane ideal of the enlightened ruler of the Baroda State in elevating the untouchables. Rao Saheb Atmaram, Inspector of Schools, ably translated into vernacular the speech of the Rev. gentleman, as desired by His Highness after the students had been feasted, His Highness, in a learned and impressive speech, addressed the meeting and dwelt on the elevation of the untouchables. His Highness expressed his great satisfaction on the progress when the Antyaja Schools in Baroda have shown. His Highness ordered promotion to Mr. Atmaram, Inspector, and a bonus of one month's pay to each teacher as a gift in appreciation of their work. All the State officials attended this unique meeting and great enthusiasm prevailed.

ENGLISH CHURCH UNION.

Meeting of Bombay Branch.

THE annual meeting in connection with the Bombay Branch of the English Church Union was held yesterday in the new building of the St. Peter's Boys' School at Mazagon. The Rev. Father Nicholson presided.

The Rev. J. H. Lord said the prayers, after which the minutes of the last annual meeting were read.

THE REPORT.

The Secretary's report was then taken as read and on the motion of the Rev. J. E. Dimisbby, seconded by Mr. J. W. Aspinwall, the report was passed. It was stated in the report:

The past year has happily contrasted with its immediate predecessors in being characterized by no very stirring events of polemic sort. It has at the same time, it is satisfactory to note, quite vigorously held its own, as to the numbers of its membership, and as to its collection of contributions for the augmentation of the central fund at home. It may be said in this way to have fulfilled the ideal of the English Church Union at large, which is never so happy as when it is resting in a time of peace, while nevertheless strenuously maintaining a strong state of preparedness for war, to be brought into action whenever onslaughts on the Church's constitutional and legal rights and liberties shall call for its intervention for purposes of the defence of the same. During the past year, subscriptions from members as associates, paid through the Branch, have amounted to Rs. 201-12-0, as against Rs. 126-12-0 last year; while subscriptions for the "E. C. U. Gazette" have totalled Rs. 13-12-0 this year, as compared with Rs. 8-12-0 last year. The total income of the Branch, consisting of collection at annual meeting, offertory at Commemoration Service, and special donations of members, has amounted this year to Rs. 69-8-0, as against Rs. 40-3-0 received under this head last year. This, with the ballance of the grant of £4 made last year by the Home Council of the Union for the working expenses of the Bombay branch, has made it unnecessary to apply for a grant towards working expenses during the year under review. With regard to the muster-roll of the adherents of the Bombay Branch, it is satisfactory to observe that numbers have more than retained their former level. The Branch now registers a total of 155 adherents, as against 125 shown last year. Members number this year 32, as against 29 last year; Associate Members are 7, as against 3 last year; Women-Associates are 7, as against 6 last year, while the affiliated guilds aggregate 109 this year, as against 87 last year. The present strength of the Branch is as follows:—Members 32, Associate-Members 7, Women-Associates 7: Total 46.

Affiliated Guilds—St. Peter's, Mazagon, 26; St. John the Baptist, Umarkhadi, 14; Holy Cross Branch I. C. F S., 69; Total 109. Total number of adherents, 155.

Members and Associates are again remindad that the Branch possesses a collection of magic lantern slides illustrative of Church History, with the object of such being lent to assist lecturers on this subject. Application for such should be made to the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. E. A. Williams, Honorary Treasurer, then read the account sheet which was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance in hand, January 1st 1909...				36	0	1
Subscriptions, from Members and Associates				201	12	0
Subscriptions, for "E. C. U. Gazette"				13	12	0
Contributions by Bombay Branch:—						
Donations	42	12	0			
Collection at Annual Meeting ...	16	2	0			
Offertory at St. Peter's, Mazagon.	10	10	0			
				69	8	0
Total ...	Rs.			321	0	1

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions and Donations remitted Home	235	0	0
Expenses of Annual Meeting ...	9	8	0
Stationery and Printing	20	13	6
Postage	5	8	3
Balance in Bank of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.	40	2	4
Total ...	Rs. 321	0	1

The Rev. J. H. Lord, Honorary Secretary, asked sanction for appointing Mr. E. A. Williams as Assistant Secretary to assist the Secretary.

The sanction asked for was granted.

On the motion of Mr. Aspinwall, seconded by Mr. H. Lorimer, the Committee for the year was then appointed, with the Rev. Father Nicholson as President, the Rev. J. H. Lord as Secretary, and Mr. E. A. Williams as Assistant Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Rev. Father Nicholson then addressed the meeting. He said they had met there that evening under very happy circumstances. It was a matter for thankfulness that the trouble that at one time threatened to overwhelm them had now passed away. It was also a matter of thankfulness that they had got a Bishop whose words as to the reunion of bodies outside the Church struck no uncertain notes. The English Church Union was a body pledged to maintain the faithfulness, the discipline and the worship of the Church against the attack of Puritans and of Liberal Theology. Their history was a noble record of courageous efforts to maintain the Church's liberties and rights—efforts which had on the whole been wonderfully and (amazingly successful against apparently overwhelming odds. It was a matter for regret that owing to circumstances it could not control, it had had to fight for a cause on the face of constitutional authority, viz., the Bishop of the Church; and often it had been unfortunate in having to lay stress on the external of religion as though that were the chief reason for its existence. It was, however, a matter for thankfulness that that difficulty did not now exist to any great extent. The bitterness of ritual persecutions had now passed away, he hoped, for ever, as a discredited policy which had resulted in failure. The dangers which threatened the Church now was the so-called Liberal Theology, which would whittle away the meaning of the Church creed. The Church creed was the heritage of the Church and they had no right to give up. Then there was the battle of the schools to be fought. It was a battle for the right of the parents to have their children instructed in the principles of their faith. Mr. Asquith had stated that if the Liberals came to power, the Education Bill would be re-introduced in the Commons. Some people said they were heartily weary of the whole controversy. It might be so, but the Church people had no intention of giving it up. All that they asked for was justice, and the acceptance of the principle that the parents had the right to have their children instructed in the principles of their faith. If this provision was not made in any Education Bills that might be brought forward, there was no hope of a final settlement of the question. And they had to remember that the chances of the Education Bill becoming an Act in the new Parliament were extremely remote. If the Liberal could not get it passed at a time when they had the record majority of the last hundred years, they could not hope to see it passed in the new Parliament. The defeat of that Bill was mainly due to the strength of the Church feeling in England. The third battle which they had to fight was for the upholding of the Marriage Law. The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was passed two years ago, and the trouble had arisen which, it was foreseen, would arise. In the two cases that has arisen, an adverse decision had been given, a decision which meant that it was one of the functions of the State acting through Parliament to legislate for the Church in the domain of Christian morality. He concluded with saying that the Church would not cease fighting for the sanctity of the marriage law.

A discussion as to the best methods of working the Branch then ensued.

It was resolved to ask the Secretary to arrange for a series of lectures on Church History.

On the motion of the Rev. J. H. Lord, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

AGRICULTURISTS in the Canal Colonies of the Punjab have shown by their action that they are ready to take advantage of labour saving appliances. Necessity for such appliances has been made apparent by the growing scarcity of labour in the Punjab. Several such appliances and machines have been imported and they all worked most satisfactorily.

BY THE WAY.

WHO ARE THE PEERS?

From a bright and interesting book on "Family Names," by Mr. Baring Gould, some curious information on the origin of the peers is to be obtained which suggests the question. At what precise moment of time were they inspired with the hereditary gift of divining the people's will more truly than the elected representatives? Thus the Duke of Northumberland is actually no Percy, but a Smithson, and must recognise that his ancestor wielded the hammer at the anvil. Lord Gwydyr is a Burrell, and his ancestor, judging by the name, was a weaver of coarse cloth. The ancestor of Lord Alverstone was a webster, or weaver. That of the Marquis of Headforth was a tailor, and no disguise of tailor into Taylor can obscure the fact. Earl Winterton is the decedant of a turner, dignified into Turnour. The ancestor of Lord Castlemaine must have been a John the Cook in some nobleman's or squire's house for the family name is Handcock. Earl Cowper derives his family and titular name from a man who made drinking mugs. Barn Forester would be decended from a man who had charge of the Royal forests. Viscount Massereene derives from a salaried attendant who ministered to the pleasures of his master in the chase. Baron Burghelere had for ancestor a gardener.

BAITERS, RIDERS, &c.

Lord Bateman, as his name implies, could trace his descent from the man who baited some rich person's bears, when it was the custom to keep these animals. The Earl of Morley, as a Parker, must have had as ancestor one who saw that his master's park was in order. The Earl of Harrowby is a Ryder; and of this name we are told that the barons maintained German mercenaries as horsemen, who were the "reiter," called "Reuters" by the English, who changed the spelling to Rider and Ryder. Baron Napier of Magdala derives from the official who looked after the linen. From butlers or bottellers (the former waiters, the latter leather-bottle makers) came the Earls of Carrick and Lanesborough, the Marquis of Ormonde, and Baron Dunbayne, Baron Calthorpe is a descendant from a maker of balls with spikes, used in war (caltrops). Earl Somers, had as his nominal ancestor a Sompner, or summoner, who served summonses.

A MERCILESS SCIENCE.

The ancestor of the Earl of Leicester, judging by the name, was a cook; and that of the Earl of Shaftesbury was a cooper. Lord Teynham, being a Roper, must have descended from a cordwainer or ropemaker. Baron Newland's ancestor was a hosier. Lord Belper is the grandson of Jedidiah Strutt, a small farmer. This science of names is merciless "Anyone," says Mr. Baring Gould, "who can be shown to have borne, or his forbears to have borne, a name connected with a trade, most certainly did spring from the shop or the factory. There can be no mistake about it. . . . The Dukes of Leeds trace back to a cloth-worker, the Earls of Craven to a tailor, the families of Dartmouth, Ducie, Tankerville, Dormer, Romney, Dudley, Fitzwilliam, Cowper, Darnley, Hill, Normanby, all sprang from London shops and counting-houses." One says, "More power to them; they have reason to be proud of themselves."

THE AUTHORSHIP OF ELECTION POSTERS.

If a history of electioneering should ever come to be written, it might be worth recording that even so distinguished a scholar as Sir Richard Jebb, once composed an election poster. He executed this task, so his wife tells us in his biography, "quite cheerfully," but it was "with the feeling of having come to his own again" that he turned the same hour to the writing of a lecture on Macaulay for the Cambridge Summer School of Extension Students.

TAXING THE FOREIGNER.

The question of the propriety and possibility of taxing the foreigner is not a new one, but was raised, in interesting circumstances, in the rein of Edward III. The King imposed certain duties on imported merchandise without the authority of Parliament, and defended his action on the ground that the duties were to be paid by foreigners and that the matter, therefore, in no way concerned his English subjects. The Commons, however, most emphatically insisted that this was by no means the case, and Edward III. thought it well to revise his policy. The curious may read an account of the incident in the pages of De Lolme.

WHAT AUSTRALIAN LADY POLITICIANS THINK.

Miss Viola Goldstein, the Australian lady politician who polled 52,000 votes as a candidate for a seat in the Commonwealth Senate, has presided over a meeting of Australian enfranchised ladies, called to consider how best to help their struggling sisters in England. Some of the speakers expressed doubts as to the wisdom of militant methods, whereupon Miss Goldstein declared that more had been achived since the adoption of militant methods than had been accomplished by fifty years of peaceful tactics. "Throwing stones and smacking policemen's faces," said she, "are simply means to an end."

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The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 26th January, 1910

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE BOMBAY.

THE GROWTH OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

THE "Industrial" volume of the "Statistics of British India" for 1907-08 and preceding years, made its appearance this week, and from it may be gathered an idea of the growth of Indian industries. Since the information was compiled there has been still further progress, though probably not so rapid as formerly, owing to prevalent depression of trade, but it appears that in the last year reported upon the number of factories worked by mechanical power and owned by companies or individuals was 2,341 as against 2,106 in its predecessor. Cotton presses number 992, cotton mills 230, rice mills 189, saw mills 96, jute-presses 134, jute mills 54, iron and brass works and foundries 71, railway workshops 55 and flour mills 32—these in addition to ninety factories belonging to the State and local public bodies. Cotton presses gradually increased from 749 in 1905, to 931 in 1906 and 992 in 1907, the development occurring most markedly in the Central Provinces, including Berar. However, it is explained that this increase does not represent any sudden outburst of industrial activity, but is due to the registration of numerous small gins and presses in the Berar Division which had hitherto not been brought under the operation of the Act. To the above list must be added some 680 factories not worked by mechanical power. The daily average number of persons employed in the factories is set down at 946,160 against 832,136 in 1905. Of the former total 576,652 were adult males, 103,764 adult females, 41,977 male children and 7,270 female children. And of these forty per cent. were employed in the factories of Bengal and twenty-eight per cent. in Bombay, these two provinces employing over two-thirds of all the factory labour of India. Whilst in the quinquennium ending 1883-4 there were 63 cotton mills at work and the nominal capital 657·6 lakhs; in 1907-8 the number of mills had grown to 227 with a nominal capital of 1,973·9 lakhs. The 227 mills contain 66,718 looms and 5,763,710 spindles and of these 98 were exclusively spinning mills, 13 exclusively weaving mills and in 116 both spinning and weaving were carried on. Fourteen of these mills were started anew during the year, with 168,280 spindles and 2,830 looms. The nominal capital of cotton mills, so far as information has been furnished, is Rs. 19,73,94,616, not including debentures; but these figures must not be taken as accurate as it appears that fourteen out of thirty-eight mills worked by private proprietors have not reported the capital employed by them. However, it is calculated that the aggregate of the nominal capital and debentures is approximately 229 millions of rupees of which 191 millions is paid up. Bombay Presidency possesses 71 per cent. of the mills and spindles and eighty per cent. of the looms, and it is to be noted that in Bombay the spinning of the higher counts, above 25, is eleven per cent. of the whole. Using Egyptian and other imported cotton, the Bombay mills are now spinning, in appreciable quantity, yarns of No. 40 and upwards. The production of the finer yarns —31 to 40—increased in the last year under report from 17 million pounds to about 22 millions.

Regarding the mining industry, it is recorded that about 96 per cent. of the Indian output of gold in 1907-8 was derived from a single reef in the Kolar district of Mysore. The progress of these mines was uninterrupted up to the year 1905, but in the last two years there was a gradual decrease in output. The total value of the output for 1882 is stated at £27,591,362. The Nizam's mine at Hutti ranks next with an output equalling two per cent. of the total yield of India, but that total was only valued at Rs. 91,50,236 for the year. Petroleum is more promising and is found in two distinct areas. Yenangyaung is the most profitable field Prior to the British annexation of Burma, the output there was calculated at about two million gallons a year, but the quantity rose in 1894 to ten million gallons and in 1902 to forty millions, since when progress has been more rapid and in 1907-8 the quantity exceeded ninety million gallons. Singu now holds second place in India. Oil was first struck there in 1901 and from five million gallons in the first year of working the quantity rose to forty-three millions. The consumption of kerosene in India is rapidly increasing and in the past ten years has risen from 77 to 132 million gallons, the enormous increase in the output of the Burma oilfields having reversed the position held by foreign and Indian oil in the market. Coal has sprung into such importance that a special chapter is devoted to it. In 1878 the amount recovered was little over a million tons. It is now eleven or twelve times that amount, for in every year since 1886, the production of the Indian coal mines has been greater than in the preceding year and the great majority of the mines now at work are less than twenty years old. From 1902-3 until 1906-7 the total imports increased rapidly till they reached 935,350 tons, but in 1907-8 the quantity fell by two hundred thousand tons, for some reason which is unexplained. Twenty years ago the total consumption of coal on the Railways in this country was three-quarters of a million tons, of which foreign coal made up one-third. Ten years ago the total consumption was one and two-fifths millions and Indian coal represented more than 95 per cent. In 1907-8 the total consumption was about three and two-fifths millions, Indian coal representing nearly 98 per cent. In India the coal now being worked is near the surface, and labour being cheap the product at the pit's mouth is cheaper than that of any other country. Coal-mining here employs 112,502 hands of whom 35,608 are women and 3,283 children. India has little coal to spare and only managed to export four hundred thousand tons in the year.

The record of the jute industry is one of uninterrupted progress, and on the whole that progress has been more rapid in the last two years than in any previous period. The number of looms and spindles in operation has increased to a very much larger extent than either the number of mills at work or the total of nominal capital employed. The production of the mills has grown to a still greater extent and the value of gunny cloth exported, which was insignificant twenty years ago, is now three times as large as the value of gunny bags, the combined value of jute manufactures exported by sea in 1907-08 being fourteen times as great as the average of the export in the period from 1882 to 1884. India for some time past has manufactured much of her own paper and there might have been further progress. The highest value of production, however, was but 72·9 lakhs, for the competition of cheap wood-pulp paper imported from Europe checked the development of the industry, the old methods in use in this country being superseded elsewhere and little advancement seems likely to be made. India has six woollen mills only, which weave cloth for the use of the army and police and articles of superior quality generally, using for the high class goods Australian wool, either pure or mixed, with Indian wool. The quantity of woollen goods imported into India is very much greater than the production of the Indian mills, piecegoods and shawls from the United Kingdom and Germany making up the bulk of the imports. The exports of woollen goods from India consist almost entirely of carpets and rugs, of which about three-fourths go to the United Kingdom and the greater part of the remainder to the United States. We have other industries in this country, but none of them have yet made so much progress as to render us independent of Europe, yet the facts we have here given based on the figures contained in the report will tend to show foreign manufacturers the extent of the progress we are making and now as time goes on it will be necessary for them to find other markets for the goods they have been in the habit of sending here.

GERMANY IN AFRICA.

HERR DERNBERG has on several occasions given his views on the subject of colonisation as a result of his tour last year, and he has in a recent speech emphasised some of the remarks he made before, adding new views which may be taken as the result of more mature reflection on what he has seen. He has referred almost exclusively to Africa, but with his words it is not difficult to read the meaning that he considers what is true of Africa is equally true of other countries, where the white man rules the native. That such should be the kind of Government he considers proved by the fact that most parts of Africa under British or German dominion have not been acquired by force of arms, but more or less by a common understanding of the European nations and by a more or less complete acquiescence of consent of the governed indigenous races. The dominion rests on the conviction of the natives that the white colonising nation is superior in point of strength and in point of knowledge. That this conviction should be maintained is the common interest of all colonising nations in Africa since their power has everywhere the same basis. The development of tropical countries where the white man can only live under special precautions and where the native population is in a rather savage and crude state, cannot be but slow, and the money that the coloniser spends in opening up and administering the new land cannot come back for some considerable time. It is therefore to his interest to keep the investment as low as possible. But if he has got to replace the prestige with which he starts by an actual display of force, it is quite possible that such investment may never become profitable. It is, therefore, imperative that the prestige of the coloniser should be maintained under all circumstances and Herr Dernberg thinks the fact that to the more uncivilized—and therefore harder to be governed—races all European nations as one should make it a common task for all Europeans to assist in good government and in mutual help irrespective of arbitrary boundaries. "Unruliness and seditious movements in one colony," he says, are at once felt in the neighbouring one and far beyond. Every successful colonisation starts by establishing peace and justice and the Pax Britannica in a British colony is as essential to its German neighbour as the Pax Germanica is to a British contiguous territory. This is almost identical with what he said many months ago, but its repetition is a good sign, for it gives hopes of immediate assistance, should it ever again be necessary in connection with the German colonies of East or West Africa. The truth of this certainly has been recognised in the past. Fortunately the principle is not confined to Anglo-German relations. France has for some time recognised her interest in India in the line of giving all assistance to the British Government in crushing sedition and the French colonies are no larger the safe retreats of every political criminal who cares to seek their shelter. In Africa, however, the matter is of far greater importance, for it is not only a matter of individuals but of whole tribes, and a tribe which has crossed the frontier in flight from British troops may well find itself in a hard position without food and without friends so that plundering is usually to be expected. Even more notable, therefore, than the readiness to lay a notorious criminal by the heels or to head him back to the place where justice awaits him, is the arrangement by which news of the movements of tribes is reported from colony to colony. The original suggestion for this emanated from the British, but it met with the readiest support of Germany and the result cannot but be for good. That it is essential for the good of local conditions is obvious, but the effects may be more far-reaching. While the Colonial Offices are on such good terms, there is every reason to hope that some of the amity may be reflected in the Foreign Offices and the working side by side of English and German officials for a common cause cannot but create friendships which may act as leaven in each of the nations. This is a point on which Herr Dernberg has touched but lightly, but the slight reference is enough since it would have been unwise were he as an official to draw a comparison between the differences of relations in different parts of the world. It is sufficient that it is recognised, for in that is some guarantee that the effect will be watched and attempts made to nurture it.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

SINCE the appearance of our last remarks on the progress of the Election, and up to noon yesterday, three further Unionist gains were reported—namely Woodbridge, Southport and Harrow. The opinions of the London papers do not add to our enlightenment as to what the next Parliament will do. They, on the spot, merely see as much as we, at a distance, and party prejudice blinds the eyes of some of them to what is inevitable. Political speakers and party agents, of course, are anxious to make the best of the few remaining elections, but they can have no perceptible effect. We do not suppose Mr. Lloyd-George is at all pleased with the figures recorded at his poll, though he was successful. His opponent polled more than at last election, turning his 1,997 into 2,105, while Mr. Lloyd-George's 3,281 fell to 3,183, the majority being 144 less. The difference is not great it is true, but sufficient to indicate the current of public opinion. Torquay's majority of eleven was so small, that it might perhaps be reversed on a re-count. Romford's majority of 8,855 gave place to one of 1,957 and Long Ashton's dwindled down from 2,246 to 803, whilst at Dumfries, Kincardineshire, Flintshire, and East Down the Unionist majorities were increased. Undoubtedly the present election is but the first battle in a series of great controversies which are only beginning.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

IN response to the reiterated desire expressed by a very large number of duly qualified medical practitioners that a meeting of the Medical Profession should be called to give it an opportunity to discuss the question of the Medical Registration Act, it has been decided that one be called to-day. We do not doubt that the members of the various medical societies will be of one opinion that registration should be enforced. That opinion has been widely held for the last twenty years, and it would be a pity if the opportunity were now lost of securing the protection such a measure would provide.

TRACTION ENGINES IN BOMBAY.

COMPLAINTS reach us of the noise and vibration caused by traction-engine and waggons now employed carrying cotton to the docks and we must admit there is cause for complaint. One complainant states that the noise made by the engine and trucks is so great that it is quite impossible to carry on a conversation while they are passing from fifty to sixty yards on either side a given point. This is no exaggeration. We do not know whether it is possible to mitigate the nuisance without cancelling the license. It may be possible to improve the engine and lighten its destructive wheels. If not, there is no other course than to petition for the suppression of the road-train altogether.

THE *Bengalee* libal case has been postponed to the 27th instant.

MR. Gandhi informs the Natal *Indian Opinion*, that the Hon. Prof. Gokhale has cabled to him a further £400 to be used for the Transvaal struggle.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the Punjab, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, has abolished the tax on perambulators imposed in the Murree Cantonment.

FOR the edification of Indian students who propose to enter the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, the Madras Students Advisory Committee have just issued circulars containing valuable information on all matters connected with the subject, and further information may be had from Mr. Arthur Davies, Deputy Registrar, High Court, Madras.

A LONAVLI correspondent writes:—Even in a village in a suburb of Lonavli a quantity of ammunition has been found in the house of a Maratha, on information received by the local Magistrate, Mr. Carvalho, who is to be congratulated on the alertness displayed in making use of the information. The ammunition must have been stolen from people having the privilege of a license and some of it is for a Browning pistol. We should not be surprised if much more is found.

THE WORLD OF PORT.

RECORD RUNNING.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

THE old professionals who are so apt to sneer at amateurs and ridicule the possibility of any of them running a hundred yards in 10 seconds, got a nasty "jar" when Nat Cartmell beat A. B. Postle for the 220 yards professional championship. Another ex-amateur has now scored, viz. J. Price of Small Heath, who ran his first race, as a professional at Edinburgh on Monday. This was the Powderhall £100 Marathon Race of 26 miles 385 yards. A year ago the event was decided on the road and won by St. Yves of France but this time it was contested on the famous track. As upwards of 20,000 people watched the race, there appears to be a big future for long-distance running up North. There was a very strong wind up, consequently the 39 competitors had a hard task and the times of the leaders are even more meritorious than they appear at first glance. Although G. W. Gardiner's feet were still in a bad condition in consequence of his race with Dorando on the small Alcort Hall track, he decided to start and put up a very fine effort for over half the journey. He and F. Clark of Scotland showed the way for 12 miles when the Englishmen was dropped and finally compelled to give up at 17 miles. The ultimate winner (Price) showed splendid judgment and jogged along about half to three-quarters of the big lap behind the leaders for a dozen miles. After this stage he gradually grew up, and when he ran to Clark's shoulder just after completing the 20 miles, good judges felt confident that the ex-amateur would take premier honours. He wisely stayed just behind the Scotchman and so got some shelter from the strong wind. How beneficial this proved, was shown by the manner Price came away from his chief rival when making his final effort and he gained 150 yards in the last quarter. Moreover Price was not used up, in spite of the record breaking pace of the race. Clark proved himself a game and good runner and had he exercised equal judgment to the winner, the issue would have been doubtful. Gardiner has already beaten Clark at 20 miles, and at his best, he ought to be quite equal or better than Price, so England at last appears to have some real good Marathon runners.

RECORDS.

Clark and Price both beat several bests on record and for the benefit of my readers the times and previous best are appended:

Distance.	Leader.	Time. H.M.S.	Old Record. H.M.S.	Holder.
12 miles	Clark	1 10 3	...	...
15 "	"	1 37 54	...	...
20 "	"	1 58 47	1 51 54	G. Crossland.
21 "	Clark & Price.	2 5 23	2 7 37	Hurst.
22 "	do.	2 12 0	2 14 5	...
23 "	do.	2 18 53	2 20 40	...
24 "	do.	2 25 7	2 27 22	...
25 "	do.	2 33 43	2 33 42	...
26 miles 385 Yards, Price	...	2 40 7¼	...	...

G. Crossland was an amateur when he created his record in a scratch race, and had to make his own running. Hurst set up his figures in a paced attempt at Brighton in August of 1903, consequently he had far easier conditions than the other athletes named. The professional record for 26 miles is 2hrs. 43mins. 40secs. by G. Mason at Lillie Bridge in 1881. It may be added that Price was one of England's representatives in the Olympic Marathon race, but he threw away his chance by forcing the pace, and after leading from 10 until 14 miles he was forced to retire.

BUSY TIME COMING.

The success of the Edinburgh Marathon makes it all the more certain that we shall now have quite a busy time among the long-distance cracks. Price at once becomes a factor and he will take a deal of beating. Then Gardiner is anxious to meet the ex-amateur or Clark, and as Hefferon is also after Gardiner, the conqueror of Dorando Pietri looks like having a busy season. It is also evident that a Marathon track race in London next spring would prove a draw, particularly if the starters included Gardiner and Hefferon of England, Price of Wales, St. Yves (France) Dorando (Italy) Hayes (U.S.A.) Holmer (Canada) Svanberg (Sweden) and White of Ireland. Reverting to the question of matches, Gardiner and Hefferon are to meet in a Marathon race and Shrubb will meet Gardiner if a suitable purse is put up.

ABOUT AMATEURS.

Two runners turned out for a training spin with the Hallamshire and Birchfield Harriers on Saturday who will help make the cross-country season eventful. They were H. A. Wilson, winner of the one mile championship in 1908 and A. Underwood, the 10 miles champion in 1907. The former has just returned from a trip to America, while Underwood is making a re-appearance after a rest of three seasons, and should he regain his best form, he will be of great use to the Birchfield Harriers in their efforts to retain the cross-country championship.

CRICKET.

Home cricketers were a trifle disappointed at the defeat of the M. C. C. team in the first Test match against South Africa at Johannesburg. Having got their rivals out for 208 and made 147 without loss on the opening day, the tourists looked to be well on the road to victory. Everyone here admires the way the Afrikanders rose to the occasion, finally, won by 19 runs. Faulkner's splendid innings (78 and 123) shows how he has developed as a batsmen and he looks like being one of the South African stalwarts for the triangular Tests. A feature of the match which impressed Home players is that Vogler and Faulkner took all the Englishmen's wickets and we are wondering if Schwarz has gone off or is being kept as a rod in pickle for future Tests.

Just as we admire the manner the winners pulled the match out of the fire, so can we feel proud of the efforts of Thompson and others to save the game for England With 100 runs required, and only three wickets to fall, it was no mean performance to only fail by 19 runs. Thompson's fine innings of 63 shows that he is finding his best form and Leveson-Gower's 31 was also a good effort, following the moderate batting of more famous players.

FOOTBALL.

That French footballers are improving at the Rugby game, was clearly shown by the result of the International match between France and Wales at Swansea. Although Wales won by the big margin of 49 points to 14, it speaks well for the visitors, for it is not often 14 points are registered against a team of Welshmen. The result should encourage our near neighbours who in a few years may be dangerous rivals on the football field.

SOCCER.

The South African F. A. has acted wisely in inviting the English governing body to send a strong mixed team on tour next May, as it is only by meeting our best that the Afrikanders can hope to attain the highest form, while the gates must naturally be better if the visiting team is really representative. It is thought that V. Woodward may be asked to captain the English team and he would be a capital leader.

Interest in the League championship has been further stimulated by the defeat of Bradford when entertaining Preston North End. This reverse again brings about another change in the leadership. Blackburn Rovers once more showing the way with a record of 29 points for 21 games while Sheffield United claim a like number for 22 games, Bradford and Aston Villa coming next with 27 points for 21 engagements.

The chances of Celtic losing the leadership of the Scottish League have been diminished by the results of the New Year matches, the champions having earned 5 points in 3 matches, while Falkirk gathered in only 2 out of 3 matches.

A word may also be said on the International match between teams of amateurs representing England and Wales. This proved a very interesting struggle and it was only by the odd goal in seven that the Englishmen prevailed.

THE TURF.

The entries for the Spring Handicaps are satisfactory, though the class in some of the events is not up to the standard of last season. The Lincolnshire has attracted 55, one less than in 1908, Dean Swift, Sir Martin, Procope, Valens, and Kaffir Chief being the most noted entrants. The King has nominated Minoru for the City and Suburban, Valens, Sir Martin, and Dean Swift also figuring. The same animals, with Llangwm are entered for the Jubilee Handicap and this race promises well. Turning to the Ascot Gold Cup, the strong support of French owners will make this event of vast importance, while the prospects of our neighbours must be bright with such noted animals as Verdun, Sea Sick, and Bonde de Nuit entered. England will not lack champions however, with such stars as Minoru, Bayardo, Rasbontter, Bomba, William the Fourth, and some sealed nominations of note. Sir Martin is also in to represent the United States, so the event will be really international.

IN GENERAL.

The times in the Edinburgh Marathon were not taken at the mile post, the men starting the odd 385 yards behind the mark, consequently the times given represent the miles and the extra odd yards, making the performances even better.

Sid Russell of Australia gained more friends by the plucky fight he put up against A. Kubik of America at Paris last Saturday. Although giving the American about 28lbs in weight, Russell stood him off through the 20 rounds and only lost on points.

Should the Oxford and Cambridge Rugby authorities accept the invitation to send a combined team to California next October, it will stimulate the game on the Pacific Coast.

English athletes are hopeful that the suspension of M. W. Sheppard of New York will not mean the loss of this brilliant runner to the amateur ranks.

It is thought that J. H. Taylor will captain the English team in the proposed match against the six Anglo-American golfers now on a visit to their native land.

Some capital breaks were made by Inman, Stevenson and Reece lately, the marker being called on to credit them with items of 522, 457, and 417 respectively.

Scotland easily defeated England in the International Draughts match.

The Amateur Boxing Association has very rightly refused to add a fly weight (110) pounds championship to the list.

ALL INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Delhi Sessions.

(BY A MUSLIM PATRIOT.)

THE next meeting or session of the All India Moslem League will be held in Delhi in the next few days. It appears that two functions will take place there. On the 27th and 28th January a political conference of the leading Mahomedans from all parts of India, under the auspices of the League will take place. At this conference the future policy of the Moslem community and some other questions of vital importance will be discussed. The annual session of the League will meet on the 29th, 30th and 31st instant and among other matters will consider how to best formulate the commercial policy of the future. These gatherings assume importance because they take place soon after the introduction of Reforms, and besides His Highness the Aga Khan is expected to be present. Mahomedans have received an equitable share in the reform, but no more important subject can engage the attention of a political body nor one worthier of deliberation by the leaders and representatives of a community. As His Highness the Aga Khan's presence will be of importance to the gathering. His Highness led the first deputation at Simla. He is practically the founder and starter—nay the life and soul of this Musalman political movement. He fought hard too in England to gain just and equitable rights for Musalmans. It behaves the Musalmans to show their appreciation. He ought to be once again proclaimed the leader. The work accomplished is very little. What remains to be done is much more. Future work is arduous and difficult. The community, therefore ought to show their unbounded confidence in his leadership and thus encourage him to exert himself further in the cause of his co-religionists. The Anjuman-i-Islam, the representative association of Western India, accorded a hearty welcome to him and thus recognised his valuable services. The words in which Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin welcomed him to the shores on his return fully re-echo the sentiments of the Musalmans of this country. Mr. Kazi said, "although Your Highness has been absent from India for a long time, you have always been near to our hearts and we congratulate ourselves on the fact that Your Highness's sojourn in England had been eventful. The Mahomedans of India owe a deep debt of gratitude to Your Highness for the great and patriotic services you have rendered to them at great personal sacrifice of time, energy and money, and we have nothing but admiration, for Your Highness, for the tact, self-restraint, moderation, and ability with which you vigorously carried on the constitutional campaign in regard to that part of the reform scheme which affected the interests of the important minority."

These words sum up the sentiments and the attitude of the Musalmans of this country towards His Highness and show what unbounded confidence the Mahomedans of India, have, in the leadership of the Aga Khan. The same sentiments and feelings were echoed in the Anjuman-i-Islam's address. From the reports to hand there is no doubt there awaits a warmer welcome to His Highness at Aligarh and Delhi. His Highness, who is a leader of the Musalmans, will have the further satisfaction of having a vote of entire confidence passed in him at the Delhi session of the League.

It appears Western India will have its full representation at Delhi this year. The Hon'ble Messrs. Jinnah and Fazulbhoy, Mr. Cassumalli Jairajbhoy, Khan Saheb Haji Abdul Dewji, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin are expected to go. Mr. Jinnah will specially go from Calcutta to take part.

At this junction the Mahomedans will entertain mixed feelings of joy and regret—joy because His Highness the Aga Khan will be present. Regret because the Right Hon'ble Mr. Sayed Amirali will be absent from the Delhi sessions. But Mr. Amirali's absence will also be received with mixed feelings inasmuch as his absence is due to his appointment to the highest judicial post in the Empire. It is a rare distinction for an Indian. It is rarer for a Mahomedan. With the best of abilities the Musalmans were recognised fit for any post. This may be well illustrated by the fact that all of a sudden so many Mahomedans could have turned out fit for High Court Judgeships and even for a seat on the Privy Council. Even now the claims of Mahomedans are not recognised to the full. Mr. Amirali's absence would cause genuine regret because next to His Highness the Aga Khan, Mr. Amirali is the most sincere friend of the Musalmans. In the Home struggle for our right he stood by His Highness and proved to be his right hand man. His co-operation would have been of incalculable value.

It is in the fitness of things that this year's gathering of the League will take place at Delhi. It is old. It is historical. It will touch Mahomedan imagination. The old Delhi or the Fort of Rai Pithora, Jehan Panah, Ferozshah's Lat, and such other places are still in existence to remind us of its former glory. Equally interesting is the modern Delhi. It was built by Jehangir's son Emperor Shah-i-Jehan. Amongst the relics of this generation are the Fort, the Palace, the Juma Masjid, and the Chandia Chewk, in addition to the Tomb of Safdar Jung, Roshan Ara Gardens, Kutub Minare and the shrine of Hazrat Khoja Mainuddin, the celebrated saint. Thus from its past history and associations, Delhi is an Imperial City. Its election was therefore in the fitness of things.

This year's conference will be presided over as is announced, by Sir Ghulam Mohamed Khan, Prince of Arcot. No better selection could have been made in the interests of the Musalman community.

THE First High Commissioner for Australia to London, the Right Hon'ble Sir George Reid, arrives at Colombo by the *Orsova* on the 10th February, and while there will be the guest of H. E. the Governor.

THE laughable comedy, "Facing the Music," under the stage management of Mrs. Barlow will be produced on February 24th in aid of the new Parsee General Hospital and on February 25th in aid of the Sisterhood of All Saints, Manaon. Tickets for the first performance may be obtained from Mr. J. Bomanjee Petit 7-10 Elphinstone Circle, and for the second performance from Mrs. Handyside Hopkins, Apollo Hotel. The City of Bombay Building Company have kindly lent the Empire Theatre and reserved seats may be obtained at popular prices. The scenery has been especially designed for "Facing the Music" and is being constructed by a European Scenic Artist, while no effort will be spared to make the staging equal in every respect to that of Home productions. Several well-known amateurs are in the cast, some of whom, however are new to the Bombay stage, and we hope that full houses will support their efforts to amass in aid of these two most deserving charities.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

VIEWS OF MINISTERS.

Mr. Asquith Subdued.

NATIONALISTS AND THE BUDGET.

MORE UNIONIST GAINS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain this afternoon voted for Mr. Austen Chamberlain in East Worcester. He was assisted to the polling booth by his wife and a footman and received an ovation.

While Mr. Asquith and other Cabinet Ministers are scattered electioneering over the Provinces, all talk of the intentions of the Government is pure speculation.

It appears tolerably certain that the Government will have a majority of about thirty apart from the Nationalists. Its original plans are likely to be modified by the sobering effect of the elections, while the attitude of the Opposition will be similarly affected.

The *Westminster Gazette* advises politicians to be careful and not to proclaim what they do want, until the results are fully known. It hopes that the Liberals and Unionists will co-operate in the reconstruction of the Constitution in reference to the Lords. This is the first task and till it is settled there can be no return to normal politics.

The Conservative evening papers emphasise that the Government will be under the thumb of the Nationalists, who, while they are against the House of Lords, are also opposed to the Budget. They declare that Englishmen will not tolerate any tinkering with the Constitution by the Irish vote.

The victories of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Healy and a few others of the anti-Redmond Party is noteworthy, as indicating a cleavage of the Irish Party.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The Unionists gains are 103. The others are unchanged.

Of yesterday's pollings 25 will be declared to-day, of which the Unionists are confident of winning seven. Forty-nine contests take place to-day.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Poole, and Mr. Lloyd-George at Alfreton, declared that the election was a clear mandate to smash the Lords' veto, reform the Land Laws and ameliorate social conditions. Mr. Lloyd-George said something must be done before the next election to prevent intimidation and shatter the landowners' reign of terror.

Mr. Asquith, in a speech at Newburgh, confined his remarks to reiterating that the verdict of the industrial centres had made Tariff Reform impossible.

Mr. Balfour, in a speech at Haddington last night, said that the Budget was the primary cause of the election. He dwelt at length on the question of Tariff Reform which he declared was absolutely inevitable, as the Free Trade Budget had broken down. He was amazed at the levity with which Ministers introduced the momentous questions of Home Rule and the destruction of the Lords. They were proposing to destroy the United Kingdom by a constitutional revolution. "These questions," said Mr. Balfour, "cannot be settled without a further appeal to the country." He insisted on the necessity for an immense accretion of naval strength, so as to end for ever the fears of wars and invasions. This was the first battle in the series of the great controversies which were only beginning. It might settle the Budget, but it would certainly not settle the Lords.

LATER.

The Liberal papers are emphatic as to the necessity of dealing with the Lords, but say that the Budget must first be passed. They hint at possible changes in the Budget, as for instance a reduction of duty on spirit.

The *Times* continues to dwell on the extraordinarily complex and difficult situation, and says that the country's verdict can only be described as suspensory.

Mr. Sidney Low, in a letter to the *Times*, suggests that Lord Rosebery should head a neutral Cabinet which would include Lord Morley, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, Lord Crewe and Lord Cromer, with Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Long and Mr. Burns.

The *Times* doubts Lord Rosebery's acceptance of such a position and whether he is physically strong enough. It says that a round table conference of leaders is more feasible. The Unionists are ready to reform the Lords, but Mr. Asquith must shake off the thraldom of Mr. Lloyd-George and others.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The following results of to-day's elections were declared to-night:—

LANCASHIRE—SOUTHPORT.
Major Dalrymple White, Unionist 7637
Baron de Forest, Liberal.....7218
Unionist gain.
Last election result—John Muir Aubrey, K C, L, 6,607, Rt Marshall Hall, K C, C 6,367

MIDDLESEX—TOTTENHAM.
P. Alden, Liberal.....12302
E. Sturdy, Unionist 11787
No change.
Last election result—Percy Alden, L 9,955, Horace W Chatterton, C 7,009

LANCASHIRE—HEYWOOD.
H. Cawley, Liberal.....5809
Captain M. Buller, Unionist.....4750
No change.
Last election result—Sir Edward H Holden, Bart, L 5,351, Cap M Buller, C 4,345

KERRY—EAST.
Sullivan, Independent Nationalist 2643
J. Murphy, Nationalist.....2151
Nationalist gain.
Last election result—J Murphy N 2,185, W O Sullivan N 2,181

LANCASHIRE—GORTON.
J. Hodge, Labour.....7807
H. White, Unionist.....7334
No change.
Last election result—John Hodge, Lab 8,566, S W Royle, C 4,341

MIDDLESEX—HARROW.
H. Deeley, Unionist 16761
P. Harris, Liberal 13575
Unionist gain.
Last election result—James Gibb, L 11,893, Hon W R W Peel, C 10,977

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The following results of yesterday's elections were declared this morning:—

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—NEWMARKET.
G Verrall, Unionist 4752
Sir C. Rose, Liberal 4632
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Sir Charles Day Rose, Bart, L 4,446, G H Verrall, C, 2,425

HAMPSHIRE—ANDOVER.
Captain Faber, Unionist 6127
Hon. P. Wedehouse, Libera. ... 3723
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Capt Walter V Faber, C, 4,603, George Judd, L, 4,524

WILTSHIRE—CRICKLADE.
Calley, Unionist.....7389
J. Massie, Liberal.....6754
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—John Massie, LL D, L, 7,334, Arnold Ward, C, 5,716

SURREY—REIGATE.
Col. Rawson, Unionist.....8339
H. Brodie, Liberal.....5723
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—H C Brodie, L, 6,037, Lt Col B H Rowson, C, 5,848

SUSSEX—CHICHESTER.
Lord E. Talbot, Unionist 6589
R. Reiss, Liberal 3338
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result Lord Edmund B Talbot, C 5,197, John Ernest Allen, L 4,174

STAFFORDSHIRE—LICHFIELD.
T. Warner, Liberal 5220
Dr. Coates, Unionist 4353
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—T Courtenay T Warner, L 5,421, Hon Robert V Grosvenor, C 2,991

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—BASSETLAW.
Hume Williams, Unionist.....5631
F Newnes, Liberal 5290
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Frank Hillyard Newnes L 5,365, Rt Hon Sir Frederick George Milner Bt, C 4,934

ROSS AND CROMARTY.
J G Weir, Liberal.....5073
N Maclean, Unionist.....4678
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—James Galloway Weir L 3,883, J C Watt, C 1,773

LANCASHIRE—BLACKPOOL.
W. Ashley, Unionist.....11567
Hodgkinson, Liberal.....7942
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Wilfred William Ashley, C, 10,121, Vivian Phillips, L 7,078

SOMERSET—WEST.
Rt. Hon. Sir A. Acland-Hood.
Unionist.....5216
W. King, Liberal.....4150
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Rt Hon Sir Alex Fuller Acland Hood Bt, C 4,559, Chas. H Dudley Ward, L 4,286

ESSEX—EPPING.
Rt. Hon. Colonel Lockwood, Unionist.....6578
J. Symons, Liberal.....3845
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Lt Col Rt Hon A R M Lockwood C 5,234, C Barclay Heward L, 4,030

CUMBERLAND—EGREMONT.
J. Grant, Unionist.....4060
H. Fullerton, Liberal.....3949
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Hugh Fullerton, L 4,057, Capt E J M Lumb, C 3,255

LANCASHIRE—INCE.
S Walsh, Labour 7723
W. Lord, Unionist 5089
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Stephen Walsh, Lab 8,040, Col H B-H-Blundell C 3,410.

DERBYSHIRE—ILKESTON.
Sir W. Foster, Liberal.....10,632
F. St. John Morrow, Unionist...6,432
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Rt Hon Sir B W Foster L 9,655, Lawrence Clark-Tipper C 5,339

LONDONDERRY—SOUTH.
J. Gordon, Unionist.....3979
S. Keightley, Liberal 3677
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—John Gordon C 3,813, Arnold White, C (Ind) 2,699

ESSEX—MALDON.
Sir F. Flannery, Unionist 5691
T. Bethell, Liberal 4822
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist Seat.
Last election result—Thomas Robert Bethell, L 4,773, Hon Charles H Strutt, C 4,624

OXFORDSHIRE—BANBURY.
Captain Brassey, Unionist 3731
Hon. Eustace Fiennes, Liberal...3516
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Hon Eustace Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes, L 3,992, Viscount Villiers, C 2,796

CORK—SOUTH-EAST.
Crean Independent Nationalist...2300
Bourke, Nationalist 1757
No change.
1900 Election Nationalist seat.
Last election result—Eugene Crean, N unop

WORCESTERSHIRE—KING'S NORTON.
Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, Unionist.....12644
Hilton Young, Liberal.....6955
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Rt Hon Joseph Austen Chamberlain C 10,129, J Morgan, L 5,763

MID-SHROPSHIRE.
C. Henry, Liberal.....4673
Captain Wood, Unionist.....3484
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Charles S Henry L 4,806, Hildebrand Harmsworth C, 3,114

CORNWALL—ST. AUSTELL.
Hon. T. Agar-Robartes, Liberal.6225
F. Barnard, Unionist.....3138
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Bye-election 5 Feb 1903 result—Hon Thomas Agar Robertes L unop

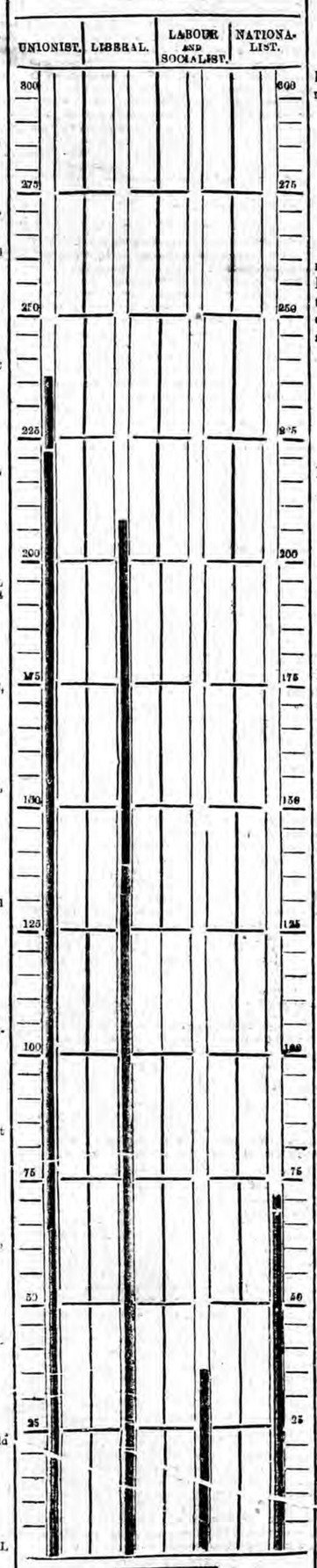
MID-TYRONE.
Brunskill, Unionist ... .2475
Valentine, Nationalist 2070
G Murnaghan, Ind. Nationalist 1211
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Nationalist seat.
Last election result—George Murnaghan, N unop

GLAMORGAN—EAST.
Sir A Thomas, Liberal.....14721
F Gaskell, Unionist.....5727
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Sir Alfred Thomas, L unop

MID-CORK.
D Sheehan, Independent Nationalist2824
Fallon, Nationalist 1999
No change.
1900 Election Nationalist seat.
Bye-election 31st December 1906 result—Daniel D Sheehan, N unop

Results to date:—
Unionists.....236
Liberals 203
Labour 35
Nationalist.....71
Unionist gains.....111
Others unchanged.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.



LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Perth where he received an ovation.

THE KHEDIVE'S HAJ.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The Khedive has returned to Egypt from Mecca.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

A corrected telegram states that England made 199 in the first innings in the test match at Durban, the same total as the South Africans. The latter in the second innings have made 171 for four wickets, Nourse scoring 69 and White 74 not out.

DEATH OF COLONEL BONHAM.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Colonel Bonham, formerly Commander of the Macedonian Gendarmery, has died at Constantinople.

MAJOR GREY took charge of the duties as First Assistant Resident, Mysore, yesterday.

AT next Friday's meeting of the Bengal Council the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sen will move a resolution that appointments to the Provincial Civil Service by nomination should cease and vacancies may be thrown open for competition, and another member has given notice of a question relating to the proposed trial of the separation of the executive and judicial functions in Bengal.

THE PARIS FLOODS.

Situation Becoming Worse.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The Seine has risen twenty feet and is still rising. Three of the bridges have been closed as dangerous. The sewers are bursting and there are fears of an epidemic. Thousands are homeless and a water and bread famine is threatened. The Chamber has voted £80,000 for preliminary relief.

MOHURRUM DISTURBANCE AT BOKHARA.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

A religious outbreak is reported at Old Bokhara between Shias and Sunnis. A hundred were killed.

THE NEW TURKISH CABINET.

Programme Outlined.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

In the Turkish Chamber the Grand Vizier read his programme which was well received. He added that the Government were prepared to extend to the Cretans the largest measure of autonomy but were resolved to uphold by all means the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

RETIREMENT OF LORD FISHER.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The papers are full of appreciations of Lord Fisher who is retiring to-day.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

Lady Minto Opens Electrical Annexe.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

This evening Lady Minto opened the new Electrical Annexe attached to the Medical College Hospital for medical and surgical applications of X-rays and electricity in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

The whole cost, Rs. 20,000, was paid by Her Excellency from the Minto Fete Fund.

After referring to the way in which the money of the Minto Fete Fund was laid out for the relief of the sick and suffering, Her Excellency said:—"My visits to this Hospital during the five seasons I have been here have been full of interest to me. I have seen the old and unsightly portions gradually disappear while new splendid buildings have risen in their place."

FLYING FOR INDIA.

Lecture by Col. Massy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 25.

Under the auspices of the Aerial League of the British Empire, an address on Aerial Navigation was read by Col. H. S. Massy, ex-President of the British Aerial League, yesterday evening, in the Banqueting Hall, when the Hon. Mr. M. Hammick presided. The meeting was largely attended. The Chairman introduced Colonel Massy, in an interesting speech and the latter read a long paper demonstrating his lecture with a number of diagrams drawn on blackboard and pictures of airships exhibited one after another on the screen with the aid of a lantern. The lecturer gave a detailed account of the progress of airships from the year 1859, until the present day, when several methods of aviation were invented in Germany, France and in other parts of the Continent of Europe. He said that the laws of the air have been explored and the problem of maintaining the stability of airships has been partly solved; aeroplanes have not limitations of flight. He classified flying machines under two heads, the dirigible and aeroplane balloons. Information received from England only very recently showed that in experiments made out in Germany there are two companies which invented fixed balloons which are not at all movable. Bullets fail to mow them down and the holes made by any number of bullets close themselves automatically. He next spoke about the Aerial League in the British Empire and the warm appreciation it has received from the hands of several Members of Parliament. With a vote of thanks to the lecturer proposed by Brigadier-General Evatt, the meeting closed.

THE KHULNA SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

Before the Magistrate of Khulna yesterday, a petition was made on behalf of Jotindra Nath, proprietor of the Kamala Press, conditionally confiscated for an alleged seditious poem published in the *Khulnabasi*, a vernacular paper, to the effect that the present proprietor of the Kamala Press knew nothing about the publications, as it was published when Rai Saheb Bankin Chandra Muzumdar was proprietor. Jotindra Babu had purchased the Press recently for Rs. 5,000 and that petitioner was suffering heavy loss as the Press had been locked up. The prayer was for the release of the Press pending the decision of confiscation. The Magistrate, on perusal of the Police report, said, he would release the Kamala Press on the accused executing a security for Rs. 5,000. The Pleader of the proprietor prayed to curtail it to Rs. 1,000. The Magistrate will pass orders to-morrow. The *Pelichitra* sedition case was taken up to-day, when the Sub-Registrar of Bagerhat and the Assistant to the Government Translator were cross-examined.

THE Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Major A. B. Lindsay, Assistant Military Secretary, and Capt. H. Lambert, A.D.C., will leave Calcutta on 30th inst., and will visit Dinapore, Allahabad, Agra, Muttra and Lucknow returning to Calcutta on 11th proximo.

THE Port Commissioners of Calcutta have booked 56 steamers to load 33,2350 tons of coal in the Kidderpore docks during February. This denotes a steady increase in the shipment of coal.

MR. B. COPELAND takes charge of the Bangalore Collectorship during Mr. Richard's illness.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Visit to Junagadh.

NEW MARKET COMMENCED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, JANUARY 25.

After a quiet morning His Excellency, this afternoon, received at Razul Mauzil an official state call of His Highness the Nawab and returned the visit at the Nawab's palace in the afternoon.

NEW CLARKE MARKET.

There was a large attendance at the ceremony which he performed of laying the foundation-stone of the New Clarke Market. The Nawab's address read by Mr. Baig was as follows:—

THE NAWAB'S ADDRESS.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The want of an up-to-date and spacious fruit and vegetable market has long been felt in this city. Our present market building, which is situated in a narrow and crowded street, is found to be quite inadequate to meet the growing demands for stalls. It is, moreover, quite out of date from a sanitary point of view. After much deliberation and a careful inspection of the available vacant spaces, the site, on which we are now assembled, has been selected as best suited for the purpose in view. It is midway between the Mussammadan and the Hindu quarters of the town and has in its vicinity large vacant plots on which grain, meat and fish markets are likely to be erected in the near future. A further advantage connected with this site is that the existing hospital buildings will, on the completion of the new hospital, be turned into godowns for storage purposes and a portion, possibly, into tenements for the stall-holders of the new market. Your Excellency will have observed from the inspection of the designs, which have been prepared by the well known firm of architects, Messrs. Chambers and Fritchley, that the arcade are will contain 184 stalls, each of which will, in size, be quite equal to the stalls in the Crawford Market in Bombay. The building will cover about 2,000 square yards and is estimated to cost Rs. 1,30,000. Ample provision has been made for ready ingress and egress by 8'0" wide entrances both in the front and in the rear of the building, communicating with 9'0" wide passages along its interior. A special feature of these stalls will be the improved lockers so constructed as to avoid angles where dust and dirt so readily accumulate. The front of the stalls will be made to tilt up and slide into grooves at the top, thus leaving the bottom of the locker perfectly open, so as to allow of its being swept clean out, which cannot be done in the Crawford Market stalls. The bottom of the locker will be raised about 9 inches above floor level. This provision will allow of the entire floor of the market being well scoured with water daily. A complete system of channel drains will run down the centre of each passage or corridor of the building for running off the water after the floors have been washed. The structure has been designed in the Gothic style and is likely to look attractive with its rose window tracery enriched by wrought iron-work. Above the front central entrance will be the Bazar Master's office, surmounted by a small clock tower. I feel highly gratified that Your Excellency has acceded to my wish to associate your name with the edifice. It will remind my people of the visit to Junagadh of a statesman who is regarded as one of the greatest Pro-consuls sent out to India by His Majesty the King and an illustrious name will become a household word in this City. Your Excellency will now be pleased to lay the foundation-stone of the Clarke Market.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Sir George Clarke, in replying, said:—

To-day Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I am very glad to be able to lay this foundation-stone and I am proud that my name should be associated with a building which will confer a lasting benefit upon the citizens of Junagadh from every point of view. The provision of a spacious and well arranged market is an advantage to the public. Fruit and vegetables form an important item in the food of the people, and it is most desirable that their distribution should take place from a thoroughly sanitary building. I need not tell you that dust is often a carrier of disease and that cleanliness in all that related to food is most important in relation to public health. I have little doubt also that the excellent accommodation which is being provided for sellers and buyers will help to promote increased business in fruit and vegetables. From the statement which has been read and the designs I have inspected it is clear that the new Market will be attractive in appearance and worthy of this ancient and historic city. I am glad to know that in certain respects the Market will, when completed, be

AHEAD OF THE CRAWFORD MARKET

in the great City of Bombay. I am grateful to Your Highness for allowing my name to be connected with this important building which will, I am certain, achieve the fullest measure of success in providing for the needs of the citizens. I will only add that I have looked forward with the greatest pleasure to my visit to Junagadh that I am glad to know that prosperity reigns in this most interesting and enlightened State and that I cordially wish health and happiness to Your Highness and to all your loyal people of every degree.

THE STATE BANQUET.

In the evening His Excellency attended the State Banquet when the most cordial relations were evidenced. In proposing the toast of His Excellency His Highness the Nawab said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I now propose the health of our honoured guest of the evening, His Excellency Sir George Clarke, whose visit to Junagadh has given me and my subjects the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. I have greatly valued the privilege of welcoming to my capital the successive holders of the exalted office which His Excellency now so worthily fills, and the present visit will always be associated in my mind with the pleasantest memories as it coincides with a period of prosperity in my State and comes off soon after my investiture with the insignia of the First Class of the Order of the Star of India, for which I take this opportunity of expressing my profound gratitude to His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, whose health we have just drunk. I may be permitted to say that during the two years and a half that Sir George Clarke has been with us, His Excellency's sympathetic and conciliatory policy has met with unexampled success. Rarely has a Governor of Bombay won in as equal degree the esteem, the confidence and the admiration both of the Ruling Chiefs and of the people of this Presidency, and never before have their hearts been so deeply touched as by the noble self-sacrifice which His Excellency has made to his lofty sense of duty by remaining, after the grievous calamities which have saddened his domestic life, at the helm of affairs when the barge of State needed a steady and firm hand to guide it through the troubled waters of political agitation and unrest. The Bombay Presidency unhappily shares with another great Province in India the unenviable notoriety of being in certain parts of it, the breeding ground of sedition, and His Excellency's task in repressing the forces of disorder has not been, as we all know, a light one. Your Excellency, as the Ruling Chiefs in India, next to the Paramount Power, have the heaviest stake in the country, and the co-existence and stability of both rests on the solid bed rock of common mutual interests, which are being more closely knit with the advance of years. Your Excellency's resolute action in strengthening the foundations of order has appealed to me and my brother Chiefs with peculiar force. The manifestations of unrest, to which I have alluded, and which fortunately have hitherto been confined to the non-martial race, whose potency for serious mischief must always remain within restricted limits, have, however, produced one significant result. They have opened the eyes of the Ruling Chiefs to the dangers which lie ahead and have deeply stirred their sense of loyalty to the Crown From one end of the Indian Empire to the other, which the Viceroy has recently traversed, the Native Rulers have presented a solid and unbroken front and have with one voice acclaimed the benefits, which the justice and generosity of a mighty and righteous nation—a nation which, as regards the magnitude of its beneficent achievements, can challenge comparison with any ruling Power in the ancient or modern world—have conferred upon the Princes and people of India. To the dark clouds which have in recent years hung over the country I consider this solidarity in the unswerving allegiance of Feudatory India as a bright silver lining which I trust, will broaden and help in dissipating the gloom. But whatever this aspect of the political firmament be fraught with small or large possibilities of danger I realise that it is the duty of every Ruling Chief to rally round the Throne on such occasions and to co-operate with his August Occupant and his representatives in this country in rendering it absolutely secure. The little it is in my power to do in this direction at present is to augment my small body of Imperial Service Troops. I propose, with Your Excellency's permission, to raise their strength by 50 per cent, so as to bring it up to that of a full squadron. I may venture to say that the value, however small, of this additional contribution to the Imperial Service Forces, lies, not so much in the number as in the feeling which is behind it and the unity of interests which it symbolises. I shall now pass on to another subject. When I had recently the honour of receiving a visit from Your Excellency in Bombay, Your Excellency evinced a kindly interest in the results of my administration and remarked that you would have an opportunity of observing them at the time of your visit to Junagadh. I shall very briefly refer on this occasion to some of the broad features of the administrative re-construction, which I have inaugurated in recent years. To ensure the development of my forests on scientific lines I have organised a Forest Department with results which have proved very satisfactory both from an economic and financial stand-point. A new Agricultural Department has also been successfully started on its fruitful work. During the last three years about 95,000 acres of cultivable waste have been brought under the plough. An overhauling and realignment of some of the canals, coupled with a considerable extension of well irrigation, has increased in a single year the area of irrigated crops under wells and canals by 40 and 25 per cent, respectively. A reduction and readjustment of customs duties, combined with other favourable conditions, has resulted in a striking development of trade. During the preceding triennium the value of imports and exports, as compared with the total of the previous three years, has risen from Rs. 1,50,55,000 to Rs. 2,51,75,000, showing an average annual increase of Rs. 33,73,000. I have adopted especial measures for repopulating the Una Mahal, the largest revenue division in the State which was hit very hard during the famine years. The revenue of the State last year was the highest on record and our surpluses are being utilised in extending education, medical relief and useful public works, the latter of which include a feeder railway line, which Your Excellency will open to-morrow two hospital buildings and waterworks for this town. An improvement in the financial position of the State has enabled me to abolish a number of imposts and to remit recently about Rs. 4,37,000 of outstandings. I shall not further weary Your Excellency with such details of personals and local interest but ask you now, Ladies and Gentlemen, to fill your glasses and drink to the health and happiness of His Excellency Sir George Clarke.

A large number of representative views of the functions in Jamnagar were photographed by Messrs. Vernon and Co., Bombay, who were specially appointed official photographers to H. H. the Jam Sahib for this portion of the tour.

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Proposed New Office.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 25.

The question of raising funds for the rebuilding of offices for the Karachi Chamber of Commerce is still to the fore. The Hon. the President has not taken the previous rebuff as final. To-day a special general meeting is convened to consider the amendment of rule 8 in accordance with the resolution passed at the general meeting of the 11th instant.

At to-day's general meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce the Managing Committee were authorised to convene a special general meeting of the subscribers to raise debentures for rebuilding the Chamber premises. The amount required is seventy-five thousand rupees and debentures of Rs. 1,000 each will bear interest at 5 per cent. The question of new premises is somewhat urgent and should have been settled by the close of last year, the Telephone Company who have agreed to share the new building, requiring to be settled into appropriate permanent quarters without undue loss of time, now that they are arranging to lay under ground cables throughout Karachi.

COMPLAINT BY A CIVILIAN.

Transferred to Madras Presidency Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 24.

Mr. S. T. Sirinivasa Gopala Chariar moved the High Court to-day for the transfer of the criminal case on the file of the Deputy Magistrate of Trichinopoly to that of any other Magistrate outside the district or preferably to the file of one of the Presidency Magistrates, Madras. Complainant Mr. E. L. R. Thornton, I.C.S., filed a complaint in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate, Trichinopoly, against Akkamma, alias Cecilia Ayha, under Sections 384, 385, 511, I. P. C., charging her with the offence of attempting to extort money from him by threatening to publish certain statements alleged to be false and defamatory. The Deputy Magistrate issued a warrant against the accused who was then leaving Ootacamund in the service of Mrs. Campbell and posted the case to the 17th instant. Accused was arrested at Ootacamand on the 14th and was released on bail. She reached Trichinopoly on the morning of the 17th. She was told that the case was adjourned to the "unusual hour" of 7 a.m. on the 18th instant. She appeared on that day and the case was adjourned to the 25th instant.

Mr. Percy Grant, who appeared for Mr. Thornton, said that his client was leaving for England on the 5th February and that his evidence must be recorded before that date.

Their Lordships, after hearing the Public Prosecutor, transferred the case to the file of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

LAHORE SEDITION CASES.

Apologies Tendered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 24.

The hearing of the Lahore sedition cases was resumed to-day after the Mohurrum holidays by Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate. Zia-ul-Haq, editor of the *Peshawa*, who is is charged under Section 124A tendered an apology which was forwarded to Government. Ishri Parshad, editor of *Bedari* against whom there was a case of defamation against the Police, also tendered an apology which was forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police and a charge was framed against the accused.

RAJENDRAPUR TRAIN DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JANUARY 24.

Two petitions have been filed to the Hon'ble Mr. Nowbolt against the order of Mr. Stinton to grant bail to Sivanandas and Protap Chandra, two local students arrested in connection with the Rajendrapur train dacoity case. The arguments will be heard to-morrow.

THE NEW IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

First Meeting at Calcutta.

THE VICEROY'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

The inaugural meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council was held this morning in the old Council Chamber which has been fitted up as a quasi Parliament Hall. There was a fair attendance of ladies and gentlemen which included Lady Minto and a Government House party. The Viceroy's seat was at the eastern end of the room with the Ordinary Members of Council on his right and Additional Members occupying rows of seats around the room. Accommodation provided for the Press was poor. The men had no table or writing desks for their use. Just after eleven His Excellency entered the Council Chamber and was received by all standing. The swearing in of members followed. Besides the customary oath, the Christian members kissed the Bible.

The Viceroy then addressed the Council and spoke for about half an hour and there was a tremendous applause from the members and visitors, particularly the European section, when His Excellency said: "We can no longer tolerate the preaching of the revolutionary Press. We are determined to bridle their license."

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy said:—

"Gentlemen,—I welcome the members of this newly constituted Imperial Council on their first assembly at the capital of the Indian Empire. The occasion is replete with a political meaning. It marks the close of many illustrious statesmen who have contributed much to the prosperity of India and to the glories of her history. It opens a new era with the inauguration of broader principles of Government and, though this Council-room is ill-adapted for the accommodation of our increased numbers and for the convenience of the public, it has seemed best to me that we should first assemble within the walls of the Palace which Wellesley founded and in the Council Chamber hallowed by the Legislative traditions of the last hundred years. These years have witnessed the consolidation of the Indian Empire as it exists to-day. They tell a story of trouble and anxieties of hard won successes, and many glorious episodes, but they have throughout been a year of recurring administrative changes in harmony with the social progress and an advance in political thought, largely due to the results of an education system introduced into India by the British rules. It has been a period of evolution. We have moved in successive stages from Wellesley's small Supreme Council, appointed by the Board of Control, to the days of Lord William Bentinck, and the Charter Act of 1833 to the conquering rule of Lord Dalhousie, and the Charter Act of 1853 to the Council Acts of 1861 and 1892, great landmarks in Indian history. Each successive stage has witnessed either the grant of larger legislative powers to the Government of India or an increasing recognition of the necessity for broadening the basis of administration upon the line more representative of the general interests of the country. That necessity was first met by the nomination and subsequently by the quasi-election of additional members of the Governor-General's Council. The first additional member was appointed nearly 70 years ago under the Act of 1833, and that member was Lord Macaulay. Since then the machinery affecting their appointment has been gradually adapted to meet the varying conditions, whilst their numbers were increased to a possible sixteen by the Act of 1892. That Act, like its predecessors, has been superceded by the adoption of more advanced legislation and in accordance with the Act of 1909 this newly-constituted Imperial Council is for the first time assembled to-day. I have merely ventured to sketch

THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION,

because I cannot but feel that much of the criticism of the recent policy of the Government of India has been oblivious of past history and has been based upon the assumption that the India of 20 years ago can continue to be the India of to-day. That is an impossibility. Many influences have combined to make it so, and we have had to follow in the footsteps of the statesmen who have preceded us and to recognise that British rule must again be readapted to novel conditions, conditions far more novel than any with which our predecessors had to deal. Political forces unknown to them have come into existence in India which it is no longer possible for British administrators to ignore, whilst the trend of events in the Far East accentuated the ambitions of Eastern populations. When I took up the reins of Government as Viceroy in the late autumn of 1906 all Asia was marvelling at the victories of Japan over a European Power. Their effects were far reaching. New possibilities seemed to spring into existence. There were indications of a popular demand in China, in Persia, in Egypt and in Turkey. There was an awakening of the Eastern world, and though to outward appearances India was quite in the sense that there was at that moment no visible acute political agitation, she had not escaped the general infection, and before I had been in the country a year I shared the view of my colleagues that beneath a seemingly calm surface there existed, a mass of smothered political discontent which was thoroughly justifiable and due to causes which we were called upon to examine. We heartily recognized the loyalty of the masses of the people of India and we were not prepared to suppress now, but not unnatural aspirations without examination. You cannot sit for ever on a safety-valve, no matter how sound the boiler may be, and I was determined that it should not burst. Something had to be done and we decided to increase the powers and expand the scope of the Act of 1892. It is important that my hon'ble Colleagues and the Indian public should know the history, the early history at any rate, of the reforms which have now been sanctioned by Parliament. They had their genesis in a note of my own addressed to my colleagues in August 1906 nearly three-and-half years ago. It was based entirely on the views I had myself formed of the position of affairs in India. It was due to suggestion from Home; whether it was good or bad, I am entirely responsible for it. It dealt with the conditions. It appeared to me the Government of India had then to consider, and as it is answerable for much that has followed in its way, my hon'ble colleagues will perhaps allow me to read it to them. This is what I then wrote. "I feel sure my Colleagues will agree with me that Indian administration have never attracted more public attention in India and at home than at the present moment. The reason for their doing so are not far to seek.

THE GROWTH OF EDUCATION

which British rule had done so much to encourage is bearing fruit. Important classes of the population are learning to realise their own positions, to estimate for themselves their own intellectual capacities and to compare their claims for an equality of citizenship with those of a ruling race, whilst the directing influences of political life at home are simultaneously in full accord with the advance of political thought in India. To what extent the people of India as a whole are capable of serving in all branches of administration, to what extent they are individually entitled to a share in the political representation of their country, to what extent it may be possible to weld together the traditional sympathies and antipathies of many different races and different creeds, and to what extent the great hereditary rulers of Native States should assist to direct the Imperial policy, are problems which the experience of future years can alone gradually solve. But we, the Government of India, cannot shut our eyes to the present condition. The political atmosphere is full of change. Questions are before us which we cannot afford to ignore and which we must attempt to answer, and to me it would appear all-important that the initiative should emanate from us. That the Government of India should not be put in the position of appearing to have its hand forced by agitation in this country or by pressure from home, but we should be in a position to recognise the surrounding condition and to place before His Majesty's Government the opinions on such matters of men and a close touch with the every day life of India will

us to hold this view. I feel sure my Colleagues share with me and Lord Morley cordially proves it, and in pursuance of it announced on my authority in his recent budget speech my intentions of appointing a Committee from the Viceroy's Council to consider the question of possible reforms. Such enquiries have, as you are aware, taken place before there was the Commission over which Sir C. Aitchison presided to enquire into the employment of Indians in the public services and we have also the notable reports of the Committee appointed by Lord Lansdowne to consider proposals for the reconstruction of Legislative Councils on a representative basis (1888) over which Sir George Chesney presided and of which the present Lord Macdonell was Secretary. It is curious to see from that report how similar conditions and the arguments were then to what they are now with the one great exception, that we have now to deal with a further growth of nearly twenty years of increasing political aspirations. But though increased representation is still the popular cry as it was in 1888, other demands or rather suggestions are shaping themselves out of a foreshadowed metamorphosis. We are told of a Council of Princes, of an Indian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, of an Indian Member on the Secretary of State's Council and in addition to the other claims put forward on behalf of increased representation on the Legislative Councils. We are asked to consider the new procedure as to the presentation of the Budget to the Viceroy's Legislative Council, a prolongation of the Budget debate and further opportunity for financial discussion. As to possibilities such as these, I would be grateful for the opinion of the Committee, I hope to appoint limiting myself for the present to only one opinion that in any proposal for the increase of representation it is absolutely necessary to guard the important interests existing in the country as expressed in paragraph 7, page 8 of the report of Sir Charles Aitchison's Committee, viz :—

(1) The interests of

THE HEREDITARY NOBILITY

and landed classes who have a great permanent stake in the country ; (b) the interests of the trading, professional and agricultural classes; and (c) the interests of the planting and commercial European Committee and the interests of stable and effective administration. The subjects I should propose to refer to the Committee are :—

(A) A Council of Princes, and if this is not possible, might they be represented on the Viceroy's Legislative Council ; (b) an Indian member of the Viceroy's Council ; (c) increased representation on the Legislative Council of the Viceroy and of Local Governments ; (d) prolongation of the Budget debate. Procedure as to presentation of the Budget and powers of moving amendments.

This minute is circulated for the information of Members of Council from whom I shall be glad to receive any suggestions or expressions of opinion which they may desire to make, and which will be communicated to the Committee. When the Committee has reported, their report will be laid before the Council for full consideration. That note elicited valuable opinions and was fully discussed in the Council, and though as you are aware its suggestions were not accepted in their entirety by the Government of India, it laid the foundation of the first scheme of a reform which they submitted to the Secretary of State.

Since it was written, Lord Morley has fought India's battles in both Houses of Parliament in many a great and memorable speeches, and there has been a constant interchange of correspondence between him and the Government of India.

Much of it has not as yet been made public, but as regards the reform of the Legislative Councils, I commit no breach of confidence in indicating the lines which the Government of India has endeavoured to follow. We have distinctly maintained that representative Government in its Western sense is totally inapplicable to the Indian Empire, and would be uncongenial to the traditions of Eastern populations. That Indian conditions do not admit of popular representation, that the safety and welfare of this country must depend on the supremacy of British Administration and that supremacy can in no circumstances be delegated to any kind of representative assembly. But we have been deeply impressed by the changing of political conditions alluded to in my note, and we have endeavoured to meet them by broadening the representation authorised by the Council Act of 1892, by expanding its rules of procedure and facilitating opportunity for debate, by inviting the leaders of Indian public opinion to become fellow-workers with us in British administration, by securing the representation of those important interests and communities which go to form the real strength of India, whilst at the same time, recognising the claims of educational advantage. We have borne in mind the hopes held out to the people of India in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858.

THE EFFECT OF BUREAUCRACY.

We have felt that the political atmosphere of a bureaucracy may become close and confident and that the admittance of outside air is beneficial to its health and strength. We have aimed at the reform and enlargement of our councils but not at the creation of Parliaments. I emphasise what I have just said in view of the opinion to which advanced Indian politicians appear not unfrequently to commit to themselves. The machinery of our scheme was explained in our resolution of November 15th. There is no necessity for me to analyse it as it has already been fully discussed by the public. We by no means claim perfection for it. We know that there will be much to gain from experience of its working and that it may require alteration in the future, but if I have judged Indian public opinion correctly, the verdict has been in our favour in admitting the necessity for administrative changes and the general soundness of the lines we have followed. Of course, we have met with many criticisms. It would have been unfortunate indeed if a scheme of vast political moment it had not elicited discussion and diversity of opinion. But there is one criticism which I refuse to accept and that is the suggestion that the Councils Act of 1909 is the result of concessions to seditious agitation. There is no foundation for any such assumption unless the recognition of the political condition of India in 1906, as I have endeavoured to describe it, is to be reckoned as a concession, though it was a recognition, the necessity for which no responsible administration could disregard. The murders at Muzaffarpore were the first of the political crimes which have horrified all India and they were perpetrated one-and-half years after my Council's Committee had commenced to formulate their reform proposals. Then came the Maniktola Garden discoveries, followed at intervals by a repetitions of outrages mysterious in their origin. Was the Government of India in the face of these outrages and on account of them to renounce the conclusions they had deliberately come to and to throw overboard their schemes for reform, were they to be frightened by an anarchical plot out of a policy they had deliberately adopted; I absolutely refuse to admit that the just aspirations of the loyal subjects of the King-Emperor should be jeopardised by traitorous conspirators. That is a concession I will not agree to, no is it unfortunately too true that the progress of the work upon which we have been engaged and in the completion of which we hoped to confer a welcome boon upon the people of India has been marred by a succession of abominable crimes which have forced my Government into one repressive measure after another and yesterday on the eve of the assembly of this Council, a faithful and gallant public servant was brutally murdered within the precincts of the High Court and in the broad light of day. A spirit hitherto unknown to India has come into existence, a spirit opposed to all the teachings of Indian religion and traditions, a spirit of anarchy and lawlessness which seeks to subvert not only British Rule but the Government of Indian Chiefs to whom I am so deeply indebted for their loyal assistance. We are called upon to deal with subterranean machinations and methods of assassination and robbery dangerous to the public safety and discreditable to the fair fame of India. We are aware of associations which are doing their best to inveigle into their meshes the youth of the country, poisoned by the dissemination of revolutionary literature, which out of a chivalrous unwillingness to interfere with any form of freedom of speech British administrations have tolerated for too long. The present dangers we are prepared to meet, and our duty will no longer allow us to neglect the moral training of the rising generation. We can no longer tolerate the

PREACHINGS OF REVOLUTIONARY PRESS.

We are determined to bridle the literary license. I am glad to believe that the support of an enlarged Council will go far to assist the Indian public of the soundness of any measures we may deem it right to introduce.

I had hoped to open this New Council under an unclouded political sky. No one has longed more earnestly than I have to allow by-gones to be by-gones and to commence a new administrative era with a clean slate. The course of recent events has cancelled the realisation of those hopes and I can but assert that the first duty of every Government is to maintain the observance of law to provide for the present, and as far it can, for the future welfare of the populations committed to its charge, to rule and if need to rule with a strong hand. But Gentlemen, though I have no wish to disguise from you the anxieties of the moment, I do not for an instant admit that the necessity of ruthlessly eradicating a great evil from our midst should throw more than a passing shadow over the general political situation in India. I believe that situation to be better than it was five years ago. We must not allow immediate dangers to blind us to the evidences of future promise. I believe that the opening of the safety-valve has saved India from far greater troubles than those we have now to face, I am convinced that the enlargement of our administrative machinery have enormously strengthened the hands of the Viceroy and of the Government of India and has brought factors to our aid which would otherwise add no sympathy with us. I believe above all that the fellow service of British and Indian administrators under a supreme British Government is the key to the future political happiness of this country. It is in that belief that I have worked hard for India when I see around me today the representatives of the powerful communities and interests for whom I pleaded in my note. I feel convinced that the dignity and good sense of this Council will be worthily maintained and that the navigation of the Indian ship of State will be loyally and ably assisted. And now that my tenure of my high office is drawing to a close, I hope I may feel that my years of work have borne fruit, and I am grateful to Providence in that he has spared me to be present on this great historical occasion!

SEDITION AMONG STUDENTS.

Mrs. Besant's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, JANUARY 24.

Speaking at the tenth anniversary of the Boarders' Union, Mrs. Besant, referring to the position of the students in relation to political conditions, remarked that the Central Hindu College might well be proud of having so far avoided the difficulties with which many other institutions had to cope during the past few years, and she regarded this as being due to the love and trust existing between the teacher and the taught. Students must be expected to talk, and, with their inexperience, might now and then talk wildly and at random, but in the Hindu College the boys were accustomed to come freely to their teachers, to their professors and to the Principal and pour out their hearts to them in full confidence and trust. If only the same spirit existed all over the land in colleges and schools, we should have much less trouble than exists at the present time.

As regards the dissemmination of revolutionary literature, Mrs. Besant said that, no doubt, students were influenced by the papers they read, but they should remember that the true service to the motherland was to be judged by the life that was lived rather than by the words that were written. It was, no doubt, true that much literature had been poured into this country by Krishna Varma and his agents, but she warned all young men against being led into error by a man for whom the word coward was too weak an expression. He simply used his pen to pose as a patriot and shamefully shirked all his responsibilities. Mrs. Besant hoped that no young men would be deceived by one so unworthy to belong to the country which gave him birth.

THEFTS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

What appears to be a daring theft was committed at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday night during Divine Service. Captain Thompson, of the Alipore Central Jail had gone to the Cathedral on his bicycle for Divine Service and left his bicycle in his rack in the porch of the Cathedral under the care of a bearer, named Ram Kurum. When Captain Thompson came out of the church, he found his cycle missing and reported the matter to the Police on duty. The Police questioned the bearer who denied having received any bicycle from Captain Thompson, but admitted having received four bicycles from gentlemen whose names he gave. The case has been transferred to the Victoria Terrace Thana for the necessary enquiry.

Another theft took place in the house of Mr. Monteath of the firm of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Mr. Monteath, on finding an open faced gold keyless watch besides gold cuff links and collar studs and some other articles missing, of the value of Rs. 128, he immediately reported the matter to the Police who are enquiring into the matter, but so far no arrests have been made.

NETRA DACOITY CASE

Surrendra Nath Chakerbutty Surrenders Himself.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

Surrendra Nath Chakerbutty surrendered before the Commissioner of Police in connection with the Netra dacoity. He was subsequently sent to Alipore and remanded to hajut.

THE 10TH JATS CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

Further enquiries disclose that on the day the ten men of the 10th Jats were removed to Alipur Jail, they were taken there by a Company of the West Kent Regiment. The rumour that European troops had mounted guard over the Jats is without foundation. Out of the ten men arrested three are already released and the remaining seven are awaiting trial by Court-martial which takes place as soon as the Regiment leave for Hyderabad (Sind) on the 1st of February. The Jats have been for the past few mornings drilling with lathis only, but this practice is by no means unusual.

AT the request of the Crown Prosecutor, the Chief Justice of Madras has directed the trial of Mr. Joyce, late manager of the local branch of the Burma Bank, before a special jury and this applies to the cashier also.

THE working of the Madras Salt Department during 1908-9 is generally satisfactory. Increased consumption is reported as well as gratifying improvement in the quality of salt manufactured, while offences under the provisions of the Salt Act were not numerous.

A proclaimed offender of Kasargod, South Canara District, who was at large from the past two years and against whom a case of dacoity is pending has been arrested near Virarajpet in Coorg by Sub-Inspector Mahin Seahamnad of Hosdurg.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT MURDER.

The Assassin's Indentification.

INSPECTOR ALUM'S FUNERAL.

THE VICEROY'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

Later inquiries into the murder of Inspector Alum show that the assassin is obdurate as regards replies to queries. He told the Police that he was ready to die and they need not bother themselves. The revolver he used was a six chambered one, only one cartridge being spent. The Police say that the assassin is a Vaidya by caste, and as night was advancing inquiries were suspended. Mr. Alum had a premonition of his fate ; his idea was that the Secret Society had 10,000 members, and he felt that he was shadowed. The *Indian Daily News* representative says that Mr. Alum never wavered in his duty.

LATER.

No further details have transpired regarding the outrage at the High Court, except that the assassin is a Sen, Vaidya by caste. All attempts at identification are so far fruitless.

Up till this morning the prisoner refused to disclose his name, but latterly gave several names, the last being Amarnath Duth Gupta. It is said that the prisoner had made a statement to the police. He is reported to have admitted to belong to a Secret Society. The Society got hold of him and induced him to shoot Inspector Alum against whom he had no grudge personally, as deceased had imperilled the lives of many of his countrymen.

Further inquiries regarding the assassination of Inspector Alum reveal that the name of the assassin is Jotindru Nath Dutta Gupta of 61 Mirzapore Street, in which is located the "Banik Press."

PRESS COMMENTS.

All the leading papers comment on the outrage.

The *Englishman* suggests decisive action and no temporising with sedition and appeals to loyalty or half-hearted measures.

The *Daily News* says that the murder will spur the Police on to renewed efforts to assist in the stamping out of this pestilence of crime.

The *Statesman* says that the time has come for the Indian community for giving active support to the law and to cheerfully submit to the inconveniences which Police inquiries inevitably involve. No one can suppose that the murderer of Inspector Alum has acted on his own initiative.

The *Patrika* describes it as a Satanic act.

The *Bengalee* says that the community is prepared to co-operate with Government in stamping out anarchism.

PUBLIC REFERENCES.

Owing to the Advocate General being away this morning to attend the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Mr. Justice Harrington who is hearing the reference in the Alipore Bomb case did not sit at eleven as usual. The Court sat at one o'clock to enable the Advocate General to continue his argument in the case against Birendra Chunder Sen, one of the Sen Brothers of Sylhet. Before the business of the day was commenced Mr. Justice Harrington, referring to the foul murder of Mr. Alum, said: "I cannot begin the business of the day without paying a tribute to the late Inspector Samsul Alum, who only yesterday was a victim of cruel death. He was an officer of rare ability and he did his work with devotion and zeal and had particularly distinguished himself in unravelling the complicated case out of which this appeal arises. He was a man of great personal bravery and his life has been sacrificed to the performance of his duty which he was called upon to fulfil. I can only express my great sorrow at his death and my deep and lasting regret is that the precincts of this Court should have been stained by this foul murder."

Mr. H. Stokes, who was representing the Crown, said :- "My Lord, in the absence of my learned leader, the Advocate General, I can only say that personally I have had for a considerable time dealings with the deceased and I had always found him to be well posted with the facts of the case. I feel his loss more at this juncture."

Babu Nagendra Nath Banerjee, Vakil for the defence, said—"Permit me, My Lord, to endorse every word that has fallen from your Lordship and to express my sense of deep abhorrence at the shocking outrage that was committed yesterday. By honest, intelligent and hard work, Mr. Shamsul Alum rose by dint of industry from the position of a Head Constable to the rare distinction of a Deputy Superintendent of Police and had he been spared we would have found him at no distant date at the head of the police of a district. In him the Government have lost an able and efficient officer and the community a zealous citizen, to assist in the detection of crime and to bring offenders to justice. Our heartfelt sympathies go forth to the lavies of the deceased in their cruel bereavement."

In the course of a Press Note Sir Edward Baker places on record his appreciation of the services of the deceased Police Officer and he is assured that all right thinking men will share his sorrow at the loss of a faithful public servant and his sympathy with those whom the crime has bereaved.

THE FUNERAL.

This morning the body of Mr. Shamsul Alum, the victim of yesterday's High Court tragedy, was removed to a small mosque on the west of the Medical College, where a "post mortem" examination was held. From there the body was removed to Wellesley Park attached to the Calcutta Madrassa. Here several Moulvis and a large number of the Madrassa students sang a special dirge in Urdu and performed an open air service and offered prayers. The body was then placed in a coffin and was conveyed to Howrah station attended by the relatives and a large number of police officers, Indian and European. Moulvie Badrul Allum, the elder brother of the deceased and a pleader of Burdwan Court, took the body to the Burdwan station this afternoon. Thence the body was taken to Allum's native village Banupuker in the interior for burial in the family burial ground.

In connection with the murder of Mr. Alum the mess at 61 Mirzapore Street was searched last night. In that building there is a press called Bonik Press, named after the vernacular paper "Bonik," now defunct. There are at present thirty young men including students who are residing in the mess. The Commissioner of Police, who was present during the search, enquired where Dhirendra Nath Dutta Gupta lived. This man had been living in that mess for the last thirty years and is employed as a merchant office at Kidderpore It transpired that the younger brother of Dhirendra Nath had been arrested in connection with the murder of Alum. A thorough search was made, but nothing incriminating was found.

LORD MINTO'S SYMPATHY.

His Excellency the Viceroy has caused the following letter to be sent to His Honour the Lieut. Governor of Bengal :—"I am directed to request that you will be good enough to inform the widow and the family of the late Deputy Superintendent Shamsul Alum that the Viceroy is much distressed to hear of the terrible blow they have suffered and sends his sincerest condolences with them in their great sorrow, Lord Minto feels that by this tragic occurrence the Government has lost a very loyal and capable public servant."

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Sale of Coffee Estates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 25.

Before the Chief Justice to-day the Official Assignee applied for sanction to accept the offer made by Mr. Hajee Fakir Mohomed Sait for the purchase of Nelliampathy coffee estates, belonging to the late Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co, the offer being Rs 25,000 odd. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, representing the creditors, said that it was the general desire of the creditors that another attempt should be made to put up the estate to auction before private offers were accepted. This furnished the Court with other particulars and the Official Assignee having replied, his Lordship ordered the property to be put up to public auction within three weeks from this date and bids, if any, should be submitted to the Court for confirmation.

PLAGUE IN KOLHAPUR.

The Maharaja's Salutary Example.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JANUARY 25.

Yesterday His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Kolhapur got himself and his whole family, including the Kumars, inoculated in the presence of a large number of people. Kolhapur is not yet reporting much plague, but some rats infected by plague were found in and about the Central Jail. The prisoners were offered a remission of a part of their punishment, nevertheless many were not willing to submit to inoculation. People about the jail also did not come forward to take the advantage of this remedial precaution. It would be remembered that under similar circumstances His Highness led his people to accept inoculation in 1907. This time, also, His Highness has quickly set a commendable example to his subjects by inoculating not only himself but his Kumars and family. This is expected to produce excellent results.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

Major-General Bannatine Allason will embark for India about the middle of March next to command the Nowshera Brigade.

Major Ansell, 6th Dragoons, has been selected for appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, under the Director of Staff at the War Office.

Captain Haig, Supernumerary Captain, Mountain Batteries, Ambala, is posted to No. 9 Mountain Battery.

Major Knatchbull, Leicester Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer at Poona.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant C.H. Landey, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Major E. B. Macnaghten, Royal Field Artillery, will be posted to the 78th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Ferozepore, when Major Gordon vacates on promotion.

Second-Lieutenants R. L. Almond, F. P. Nosworthy and G. Walton, Royal Engineers, have been placed under orders for a tour of service in India and will embark about the 11th February next.

Second-Lieutenants Tottenham and Roome, Royal Engineers, will also be sent to India on completion of a course of instruction in in defence electric lighting.

It is understood that the Home Member of Council will act as Vice-President of the Viceroy's Legislative Council when the Viceroy is not present at meetings.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A.F. PINHEY who will succeed Sir James Dunlop Smith as Private Secretary to the Viceroy, will arrive in Calcutta from Gwalior next week.

THE Finance Committee of the Legislative Council in the United Provinces finished the consideration of the provincial Budget last week and it now goes back to the Government of India.

MR. F. J. E. SPRING, Chairman, Madras Port Trust, proceeds on two months' leave in May.

Two cases of stone-throwing at trains have recently been reported on the Masulipatam-Bezvada line, but no clue has been forthcoming as to the perpetrators. Not much damage however was done.

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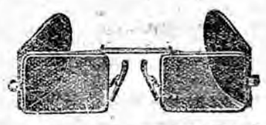

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A MELODRAMATIC PAGE OF HISTORY.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

"Stumme ich
"Nicht jetzt vor Ihnen, beim lebend 'gen Gott!
"Sie Waren Morgen so vor mir gestanden."

(Did I not stand before you now, by the living God! To-morrow you would have stood before my tribunal.)

Philip II of Spain, pursued by his jealous hate against his own son, and by the terror of the crime he meditates, envies the pages who sleep peaceably at the foot of his bed, which is no kingly couch, but "a watch-case, or a common 'larum bell," the child of his heart having deprived him of repose. He sends for the Grand Inquisitor to consult him on the condemnation of Don Carlos. The Cardinal-monk of ninety, is more aged than Charles V would have been whose tutor he was. He is blind and lives in absolute solitude. Spies serve him with news of what passes in the palace. Philip is sixty, but is still young in the eyes of this living spectre dried up by time and whom death has forgotten to smite. The above lines show the dread power he wields not only over Spain and her wide domains, but over the gloomy despot himself. Such was the ominous of the Inquisition and the auto-da-fe. The stern absolutism, which preceded only by a very few years, the benefits of the liberty of conscience brought to France by Henry IV, is shown us in its true scope by this celebrated episode which forms the subject of research of M. de Mouy. He strips this page of history of its melodramatic display, which makes of Philip II.

A CROWNED OTHELLO,

murderer of his son and perhaps of his wife. Calumny is a chastisement, which absolute governments cannot complain of. It is an outcome of the atmosphere of mist and mystery they wrap themselves in. The subjection which whispers, says tortes as much, and is thirty times worse than the liberty which speaks. A poet calls Louis-Philippe "a broad daylight king." The Spanish monarchy, from the date of abdication of Charles V and of his final singularities was a royalty of night. People spoke of phantoms wandering in a lobby lit by the dismal wax-tapers, between two rows of monks painted by Zurbaran, and the gruesome damned painted by Ribera. Their sway extends over the two worlds. But these dominators are full of bizarre apprehensions, and feerile starts. They seem to be afraid of themselves. They torture souls with torments caused them by the excess of their power and aggravated by the troubles of their conscience. They have the claws of the lion and the eyes of the owl. Day and noise affright them. They pass their lives in monasteries for their refuge, or in building palaces which also resemble cloisters, and which carry the double character of their unlimited grandeur, and their clandestine anguishes. Their garment is black, their visage pale. A sickly fire sparkles in their looks, which you may take for the reflection from the stakes. Vacillating in intelligence, they are visionaries in imagination. Neutralised rather than destroyed by the genius of Charles V, majestic once more with Philip II, the sad succession from Juana la Loca—the crazy Jane, weighed more and more heavily on their melancholy heirs.

DON CARLOS

is the first link of this chain. His misfortunes have something which move us, even when they are no longer those of the hero of a tragedy or a romance. We know the legend as reaped by tragic writers, Schiller at their head. Philip II, morose and a widower, already bereft of Mary of Portugal and of Mary Tudor—was thirty-three when he espoused the young and charming Elizabeth of Valois, a Princess of fifteen, cradled in the midst of songs and fetes of a voluptuous and gallant court. By the side of her terrible husband whom she never sees smile, Elizabeth finds Don Carlos born of the first marriage of Philip, set off with all the graces of youth, the gifts of intelligence precursor of the liberalism of Henry IV and of the tolerance of Fenelon, opposed heart and soul to the persecutions he witnesses, and ready to raise in Flanders the standard of religious liberty. The two young people are of the same age and they love each other. A jealous husband, a suspicious tyrant, a provoked persecutor, Philip sacrifices Don Carlos to his wrongs of the sovereign menaced in authority, the Catholic offended in his faith, the husband attacked in his honour. Don Carlos dies poisoned. Elizabeth of France follows him soon after to the tomb. A double suspicion hangs over this doleful denouncement. Had the Queen been sacrificed like the Prince? The personages and the events seem expressly labelled for the drama and romance. For a great but revolutionary poet like Schiller, the royal and tragic trio represent something else than the ordinary group of husband, wife and lover. He personifies the struggle of the two religions, a struggle of which those sullen years mark the supreme crisis, and when St. Bartholomew stands out between the Catholic rigours of Philip II and the Protestant cruelties of the Queen of England. There were two

PHYSIOLOGICAL REASONS

for Don Carlos to have been infirm in body and in mind. Philip II was the grandson of Juana la Loca, and Mary of Portugal, his first wife was his first cousin. If marriages between first cousins do rarely succeed with simple individuals, why need they succeed better with princes? Is not the impoverishment of many a royal race due to it? Scarcely was Don Carlos at the threshold of adolescence, then was he for his father, his tutors, and his entourage a subject of grave disquiet. Sickly, ill-favoured, fantastical, irritable almost always preyed on by fits of fever, aggravated by a fall, this young prince far from exciting his father's jealousy, or menacing his honour, was but ever afflicting his pride. So the father had to ask the physicians, if the prince instead of seducing the wives of others, would be able to espouse one himself. Such was the prestige of the Spanish Monarchy, that towards 1561 his marriage became Europe's concern. Though in its decline, the setting sun still projected upon the world, the great shadow of Charles V. Don Carlos was then nineteen, and the choice lay between Jane of Portugal, Anne of Bohemia grand-daughter of the Emperor Ferdinand, and Mary, Queen of Scots. Pre-destined to all the ironies of fate, this last was scarcely the widow of the weak Francis II, when she was near becoming the wife of the infirm Don Carlos.

ELIZABETH OF VALOIS

was more a gentle and discreet spirit than a personage, kind to the unfortunate and hence to Carlos. She treads not but glides in a sort of subdued crepuscular light through that gloomy court, where Spanish gravity is gloomed by the sadness of the king, the sickness of the Infant, and the cares at home, and abroad. Her supposed passion for Carlos, whose childhood extended beyond the age of sixteen, was but a sentiment of almost maternal pity, which women feel for the feeble, the deformed, the suffering ; a friendly intervention between an often-irritated father and an ever-irritable son. Sweet delicate, timid, she soon slipped out of that sombre palace of Madrid, leaving no other trace than the souvenir soon effaced of her graces, and her virtues. Hers is a peculiar poetry, but not of the sort needed to lend something of it to the prestige wedded to ardent and persecuted passions. She has the charm of women who have died young after a morose life ; of mothers whom their children have not known, of queens who have welcomed human grandeur and death, with the same melancholy and resigned smile. The projects of his marriage miscarrying, Carlos more and more ravaged by fever, and given to asperities of humour, soon conceived a hatred for his father who was neither tender nor amiable. Wild sets followed, and then fury and monomania. Philip redoubled his severity and discipline. This exasperated the son the more, just as the convulsive motions of a patient envenom his fever and irritate his sores. This melange of omnipotence in perspective, and of present subjection, these impotent desires, these hallucinatory dreams, these flashes of reason which rendered his dementia more dark, the propensity to profess that he could do nothing, but would dare all, were the man now living no longer in the way, was enough to create an antagonism glutted with gall and hate between the two. The grandeur of the personages lends more fascination and frenzy to this domestic tragedy.

THE FLANDERS AFFAIR

was but a pretext. It was the last straw that broke the camel's back. Philip II had decided on rigorous measures. Don Carlos had drawn the sword against the Duke of Alva, the faithful and redoubtable executor of his Master's wishes. The emissary of the great Flemish lords, Baron de Montigny, made common cause with the Infant, and shunned relation with him which proved fatal to both. To the attraction of the forbidden fruit was added the hope of deliverance, and of a part rel be played. It was not a great political or religious thought that stirred the heir-presumptive of the crown to action ; but it was a fantastic idea, agreeable to a sickly and rebellious son, a dream of personal emancipation, the pleasure of opposing his father, the desire to breathe fresh air, to have the liberty of going where he pleased, excusable enough in a palace which smelt close and musty, and where the doors had too many keys. Hence those conspiracies and attempts at evasion which for the politics of Philip II. were State crimes. Hence the imprisonment of Carlos, that nocturnal and terrible scene, which produced on his feverish imagination, a murderous impression. His death took place six months after. It was a logical consequence of that arrest by torch-light, of that captivity interspersed with crises and delerium. The regime of the prison completed what nature began. In this sense Philip hastened the end of his unfortunate son. But his death was not the vengeance of a husband or of a fanatic king. The gratefulness of the Netherlands, interested in making of Don Carlos, a victim of their cause, and a companion of their martyrdom, the details of that secret arrest executed by spectres as they would say, the death of Elizabeth of Valois, who followed him two months and a few days after, all conspired to propagate the most overwhelming, and the most romanesque interpretation for the memory of Philip II. In a laconic scene, so terribly portrayed by Schiller the King asks

"And can you not
"Establish some new creed to justify
"The bloody murder of one's only son ?"

To this the venerable and blind Grand Inquisitor replies

"Ist ewige Gerechtigkeit im ahnen"
"Starb a dem heize Gottes Sohn."

To appease eternal justice, God's son died on the Cross.

DEATH OF MR. A K. CAMA, I.C.S.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Ardeshir Kaikhosru Cama, B.A., I.L.B., Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., which occurred at his bungalow at Pali Hill on Monday night. For about two years past he has been Railway Magistrate and President of the Bandra Municipality. On Saturday last, Mr. Cama after he had returned home from office, went to bed as usual, no one noticing anything unusual. But towards the morning he began breathing very heavily, so that his family became alarmed and Dr. De'Monte was sent for, as also Dr. Meyer from Bombay. He soon became unconscious and remained so to the end. Mr. Cama joined the Service in December 1887, and acted as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Dharwar, Bijapur, Kolaba and Thana. He had also officiated as Collector and District Magistrate in several divisions.

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BANKING IN BOMBAY AND ITS EFFECTS ON TRADE.

Mr. Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, certificated Associate of the Institute of Bankers, London; Assistant Accountant, Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, writes:—

It has been well said that "Banking is the nervous system of the business world promoting and controlling the immense volume of local and foreign trade." The prosperity of a country is no doubt dependent on its trade and trade again depends upon the stability of its banking system.

In our Presidency the premier bank is the Bank of Bombay, which is now looked upon as the Presidency Bank, enjoying Government confidence. The Presidency Banks of India are the repositories of the Government dues, taxes and revenues and have the sole privilege of keeping Government money without interest. It is not only that they enjoy this facility, but even their own competitors, the other local and foreign banks, entrust them with their large reserves of cash, and the Presidency Banks make unrestricted use of these funds. It is a plain fact that modern trade is mostly carried on by means of borrowed capital and the demand for this borrowed capital increases with the activity of trade. With active trade merchants increase the scope of their business taking advantage of the improvement and thus more capital is required and is borrowed even at higher rates from the Banks. It is at this time that Bankers have to be very careful in their dealings.

In their desire to increase their business and having pecuniary facilities at their disposal, many merchants trade over and above, their business capacities and risk thereby not only their private hoardings, but also their borrowed capitals. Speculation takes the place of ordinary 'bona fide' business and a fall in prices brings ruin on hundreds. In years of good trade when the demand for money increases and when the existing banks do not lend freely owing to past experiences, merchants have to seek new places for business accommodations. The existing sources are considered insufficient to meet the trade demands and new banks on joint stock principles are started. Looking to the prosperity of the old existing banking houses, the public go in for their shares and support the movements. The remarkable increase in the trade of Bombay and the increasing prosperity of its inhabitants necessitated the establishment of new banking houses to meet the increased demand of trade in Bombay.

Till 1906 the Bank of Bombay enjoyed the premier and unique position, and trade and merchants remained to some extent at its mercy.

Most of my readers must have very often questioned on hearing of new banks being floated in Bombay as to their effects on the business of the old existing banks and for the new banks as to their getting enough business to earn sufficiently for their shareholders.

I would not venture for the present to give an answer to this, as not even some of the best of tradesmen or bankers can solve definitely this question, which is in an experimental stage. However, I shall try to explain to my readers the general principles which help to guide the solution of the problem.

If the increased demand of the trade of a place necessitates an increased number of banks and if the new banks are started on sound principles in proportion to the demand, the business capacity of the old banks will not be much affected, but their capacity to attract more business and show better results year after year, will be weakened in some cases if the new banks are managed properly. With their existence trade would further thrive and would tend to increase the progress and development of the commerce of the place. With good trade the prosperity of the people is attained and the increasing wealth requires more places for deposits, which are stimulants to the advancing powers of a bank. Thus, if there is progress in trade itself, the borrowing and the lending business of the old banks will not be much reduced owing to new competitors, and the new banks too would get enough business to pay their shareholders. But if the trade of a place shows no signs of progress and development and the new banks are started with the only aim of competing with the old ones, the latter can rarely keep up their financial positions owing to the fact that the limited area of banking business is divided amongst more hands. So long as the total number of money-lending houses are in proportion to the demand from the traders and the capitalists, and so long as the borrowing and lending business is done cautiously and is 'bona fide,' the result is beneficial to the lenders and the borrowers as well and adds much to the prosperity of the people. There is less rivalry among the traders; a really uniform rate is maintained for borrowing and lending, no special concessions in the shape of so-called facilities are given, and in short the monetary system of the place works like a clock.

But no sooner does the lending house exceed the proportion of their demand from the trade than ruinous effects are produced. Unhealthy competition commences not only among bankers but among the merchants too. Higher rates are to be offered by bankers to attract deposits from the public and lower rates quoted for advances owing to competition and the result is that the margin of profit is much reduced. In order to show better results and to fetch higher rates of interest on advances, some banks have to go out of the ordinary course of business and have to extend the so-called facilities to traders at the cost of less secured advantages for the banks themselves or make advances on risky and unsound securities or to engage themselves in speculation.

The above are a few out of the many evil effects of too many banking houses. Now let us examine their effects on trade itself.

With increased facilities to borrow money some traders would engage themselves in speculation, whilst many would try to increase their dealings and transactions over and above their legitimate limits and their personal means. In short they are inclined to trade over and above their powers to sustain a loss and in case their workings do not end accordingly to their expectations, they must close their business. Thus these increased facilities to trade would tend to bring a crash and a good many failures will be noted in case trade takes a backward turn or when a demand for money is made by their creditors.

The failures of such traders and speculators would make the "bona fide" merchants suffer considerably as their credit too would then be doubted. Bankers would hesitate in dealing with them and would try to reduce their limits of lending to such deserving merchants. The failures of borrowers would bring heavy losses on the bankers. The starting of new banks competing with the old ones, the depositors think is to their advantage. Owing to competition they, of course, get better rates on deposits and current accounts, and depositors are naturally always in favour of banks competing with one another. But in case the banks suffer heavy losses on advances made, or by failures of borrowers and if the losses are too heavy from time to time not only do they absorb the shareholder's capital, the depositor's money is also effected, and they perhaps lose whole or part of their savings deposited with the bank.

Thus when banking houses and lending agents are in proportion to the requirements of "bona fide" trade they are a boon to the country. If otherwise, they often produce ruinous effects for the simple reason that banking and trade are intimately connected with each other. Modern trade is carried on chiefly by means of borrowed money, though years ago it was not considered prudent to trade with borrowed capital. Now-a-days a trader with small means but good credit, can obtain advances to a much greater extent than his own capital and these advances are generally obtained through banks which are the great store-houses of capital.

The so-called "mania" of opening new banks dates from the year 1906. In this year the calculative minds of a few intelligent and thoughtful business men saw the necessity of opening new banks to facilitate the local business of Bombay, which was increasing by leaps and bounds? They thought it prudent to open new sources in order to meet the increased demand of Bombay trade, and to give legitimate openings and facilities to the merchants, besides encouraging the development of industries.

At the time some looked on with doubt as to the success of these ventures, as the new banks would have to compete with the large well-established banks enjoying public confidence, and having a powerful influence on the mercantile community. But in spite of difficulties in their way, under economic principles the movement was bound to be a success. Some of these principles I have shown in the above few lines and the application and verification of their truths are well established in the present prosperous conditions of the new banks started in Bombay within this short period of three years. As I have said above we are still passing through the experimental stage, so care must be taken to have as limited and economic number of banking institutions as to give the demand of the increased volume of trade, and these institutions should be worked under competent and efficient hands.

I would conclude by adding that bankers should always remember that they form a connecting link in the chain between the capitalists and the borrowers, and their chief study should be to make a choice selection secure as well as profitable for the employment of the depositor's capital placed in their hands and for the safety of which they are always held responsible.

THE NASIK TRAGEDY.

Meeting at Trombay.

A Trombay correspondent writes:—A largely attended meeting of the leading gentry—Hindu and others—was held in the residence of Dr. F. Raschid, the Medical Superintendent of the E. I. Aibless Leper Home, Trombay, on the 21st instant to express its sense of deepest regret and indignation at the recent dastardly Nasik crime.

Amongst those present were the following:—Mr. B. M. Bhagwagar, Preventive Officer, Tromosy; Mr. J. R. Kharker Sarkarkun, Trombay; Dr. F. Raschid, Medical Superintendent in charge, the E. I Aibless Leper Home; Messrs. Nadkarni, Josbi, Sohoni, Balaram Samarth, Narayan Vaidya, Punamchand, Mittoo Passoo, Kasam Babul, Vishwanath Wasudeo; Raghoba Kadam, Abdul Gaffoor; Govind Waseedeo, Vinayak, Atmaram; Govindrao Chavre and others. On the proposal of Dr. Raschid, seconded by Mr. J. R. Kharker, Mr. B. M. Bhagwagar was voted to the chair. The Chairman called on Mr. J. R. Kharkar to explain the object of the meeting.

Mr. Kharkar then briefly stated the melancholy occasion for which the meeting was convened, by recounting in detail the painful circumstances under which the murder was treacherously committed by a Brahmin youth. Mr. Kharkar then read extracts from some of the speeches of Dr. Pollen, Dr. Bhandarkar, and Sir N. Chandawarkar as to how Mr. A. M. T. Jackson was held in high esteem by all those with whom he came in contact. Mr. Knarkar then explained to the audience how he was himself an eye-witness to the kind, just and saintly conduct of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, having personally served under him for a short time. Mr. Kharkar them finally impressed on the minds of the audience that a great stigma has been cast on the Bombay Presidency from which it had been free up to date of that sad occurence. Mr. Kharkar further pointed out that in the interest of our own community it is quite necessary that we should all heartily co-operate with Government in eradicating the anarchical principles. Mr. Kharkar lastly pointed out that as the perpetrator of the foul deed is a youth, it is the bounden duty of us all to watch our children and to impress the following four commands on their minds:—

(1) Revere and fear God.
(2) Honour and be loyal to the King.
(3) Honour all men.
(4) Love brothers.

Mr. Kharkar then with the permission of the President submitted the following proposal:—

"That this meeting of the Hindu and other community at Trombay record its strong feeling of regret and disgust at the wicked murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Collector of Nasik, by a rash Brahmin youth on the 21st of the last month and of irreparable loss which the country has suffered by the death of a sound Oriental scholar and a sympathetic administrator" Dr. F. Raschid while seconding the proposal, which was unanimously carried, dwelt on the incalculable harm caused to the country and its people by cruel, wicked and inhuman deeds, such as murder, assassination etc., which he deprecated at all times. He in most emphatic terms drew the attention of his countrymen to the advisability of hearty co-operation with Government in eradicating the seeds of sedition. He concluded by impressing on the audience the untold blessings and boons conferred on them ever since the commencement of British rule, which he considered indispensable to India.

Mr. Nadkarni then submitted this proposal "that this meeting strongly affirm that anarchical principles and practices are entirely opposed to the tradition of well recognized doctrines of the Indians." This was seconded by Mr. Sohoni and was unanimously carried out.

Mr. Knarkar, then submitted the third proposal "That in the opinion of the meeting, introduction of moral and religious education in schools and colleges, combined with religious training and discipline at home, is urgently required as the only effective remedy to guard against our youths drifting into evil ways." This proposal being seconded by Dr. Raschid was unanimously carried out.

Dr. Raschid then submitted the following proposal:—

"That this meeting endorses its deep and most heartfelt sense of shame and regret at the dastardly way in which Mr Jackson was done to death and convey its condolence to Mrs. Jackson and other members of the bereaved family." This proposal was seconded by Mr. Knarkar and was unanimously carried out.

Mr. Ballaram also spoke in the same strain as those who preceeded him.

It was then decided to send a copy of the resolutions to His Excellency the Governor through the District Collector.

A hearty vote thanks to the chairman for kindly consenting to preside on the occasion and another to Dr. F. Raschid for the kind permission accorded to use his quarters, brought the proceedings to a close.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JANUARY 20.

The Chudderghaut Convent of the most Holy Rosary gave a "welcome" entertainment last evening to the new Catholic Bishop, the Right Reverend Denis Vismara, D.D., when the prize distribution, which was deferred last December, was held at the conclusion of the entertainment. The Convent premises were tastefully decorated for the occasion with palms and foliage, draped with tinsel. His Lordship, with the Reverend Fathers Pistti, Colli, Pagani, and Offredi, arrived punctually at 5-30 o'clock and was received at the entrance by Reverend Mother Marie Lois, Superioress of the Convent. The programme opened with an overture on the piano—Rossini's "Semiramide"—by the Misses F. Dinshah and N. Pallonji, whose skill was greatly applauded. Little Miss Vera Barrett recited a pretty piece of poetry which was followed by Miss Matilda Fernandez, in the absence of Miss Strettell an address of welcome to the Bishop. Here is the greater part of it: "We are once again reunited to take up our school work, but our young impatient hearts looked forward to the happy day on which we might offer you the respectful homaged and all the filial love of the Benjamin of the large family of which your Lordship is the pastor and father. At last the long-desired day has arrived, and we are happy to gather around your Lordship and say again and again 'Welcome, Welcome! How grateful are we not to God, Who in His great goodness has given you to us as our beloved father and pastor. May heaven hear our fervent prayer and prolong your Lordship's Episcopate in peace and happiness for years to come in our midst. This is the ardent desire of your children of the Most Holy Rosary Convent School, who ask your Lordship to deign to bless them." Directly after this was read, Vera Barrett and Matilda Fernandez descended the stage and presented the Bishop with a large bouquet of flowers and the address, which was written on parchment and suitably decorated. Then followed the action song by the "Rabies," who showed themselves adepts. Miss Heera Master's piano solo, "Souvenir," was much appreciated, and so too were the Garland Drill by the Middle School Girls and the piano duet by the Misses K. Chenoi and A. Fernandez. The drama, in one act, entitled, "The Dispute in Storyland," performed by the Lower Primary School, was a success; and the programme ended with a piano solo," Minuette," by Miss Money Pattell. After the reading of the school report, which reflected creditably on the perseverance and zeal of the Franciscan Nuns, who are in charge of the Convent, and drew a just measure of encomium from the Bishop, the prizes to successful pupils were given away by his Lordship. By way of Convent, I may add that these annual prize-giving events in schools has the direct effect of imbuing children with a love of study, intensified by a spirit of emulation; and though the prizes ordinarily offered are not worth much in themselves, the very idea of winning the school trophy "after the exam," creates any amongst of ambition in the studiously-inclined and intelligent pupils.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

7th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 25th January.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles (Scale 1 1-4m.)

Mr R B S' r l aus h Oakton (aged)
Mr Vincent Clifford's ch e g Ashanti Gold (aged)
Lt Col J S Forbes' b g The Rooster (5 years)
Mr M Gooculdass' b aus g Master Delaval by Seton Delaval-Campanula
Mr Dawson's ch e g Rosewater (aged)
Capt O Winter's b aus g Confederation (aged)
Mr A J D'Souza's b aus m Winsome (aged)
Chief of Manawadar's b e m Moonlight
Chief of Manawadars ch e m Lady Honor
Mr S A Wahed's br e g Chevalier (aged)

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles.

Mr Heath's g a h Mehraj
Messrs A B and A A Ameer's b a h Durion 13.1 1-2
Mr Abdulla Mistry's b a h Sun
Mr Abdulla Mistry's g a h Urgent
Mr W S Clarke's ch a h Alina.
K S Vijaysinhji's ch a h Lapwing (4 years)
Mr D Ranchordass' g a h Spearmint
Mr D Ranchordass' g a h Well Done (5 years)
Mr N A Andrias's g a h Gladiator
Mr R R S' g a h Precious
Mr R R S' b a h Sialkote.
Mr Beg's b a h Famous
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Darianoor (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Red 14'0 (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrilly (aged).
Lt Col. J S Forbes' g ag Magnil (late Multiform) 14'0
Mr G K's b a h Peculiar
Mr Newton's b a h Hadee
Mr Newton's b a h Thaboor (5 years).
Mr M Gooculdass' b a h Hazza 13 3 3-4
Mr M Gooculdas' ch a h Dilerjung 13'3
Mr Hoosein Oosyed's ch a h Dnafer.
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanie
Mr S Mahomed's b a h Silvermine.

A NEW MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr Heath's b a h Carthage 13 3 1-4 (6 years).
Mr Hamdan Hamood's b a h Indian Star (5 years).
Mr A R Ameer's b a h Daulat 13 3 1-2 (4 years).
Mr A R Ameer's g a h William Tell 13 3 1-2 (aged).
Mr Ali Abdul Noor's g a h Kamil Pasha 13 3 (4 years.)
Mr Fayad bin Nusser's b a h Excellent 13 2 3-4.
Mr. Abdulla Mahella's ch a h Majesty 13 3.
Mr Kadavi Abdul Rehaman's g a h Shiveman.
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Phaleren 13 2 3-4 (2-(2 years.)
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Sir Hugo (4 years.)
Mr Abdulla Mana's g a h Rockaand 14 (4 years.)
Messrs A K Dakmayel Abdulla Mana's g a h Header 13 2 (aged)
Mr A K Dakhayel's ch a h Grand Master (4 years.)
Mr Essa Mulla Sulleman's g a h Rajeb 13 2 1-2 (5 years.)
Mr Mahomed Zaidan's b a h Dahis 13 3 3-4 (6 years)
Mr Mahomed Zaidan's ch a h Sarakib 14 (4 years).
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Akseer 14 (4 years).
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Minocher 14 (4 years.)
Mr J R Raja's g a h Sawyer 14'0 (5 years)
Mr Ibrahim Esid's ch a h Jack Snipe (4 years)
Mr Syed Mustapha Bir's g a h Rustom-i-hind
Mr Esmail Gassoo's g a h Lama 13'3 3-4 (4 years)
Mr Kadavi Abdool Rehman's g a h Tamar Begg (6 years)
Mr Mohidin Sulleman's ch a h Uslan 14'0 (4 years)
Mr Ahmed Hazenuj's g a h Independent 13'3 3-4 (4 years)
Mr Ahmed Hazenuj's g a h Bombay 14'0 (4 years)
Mr Ahmed Hazenuj's b a h Occident 13'2 3-4 (5 years)
Mr Haji Mahmood Mahomed's b a h Dilaver 13'3 3-4 (4 years)
Mr Haji Mahmood Mahomed's b a h Prosperity 14'0 (4 years)
Mr Tahar Yuni's b a h Hunter (4 years)
Mr Tahar Yuni's b a h Braganza (4 years)
Mr Abdul Gany's b a h Prince of Wales 3'2 3-4
Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Khalas 13'3
Mr Nowar bin Sabah's ch a h Roveli (4 years)
Mr Jarula bin Talib's ch a h Grand Duke (4 years)
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's b a h Kahtan 13'3 3-4 (6 years)
Mr Saood Mishree's b a h Lord Bay (4 years)
Mr Ahmed Remanis' b a h Bunder Beg
Mr Ebrahim Hamoodi's ch a h Yabir 14'0
Mr Beg's b a h Shaosan (5 years).
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Guines Gold (4 years).
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Yasameen (4 years).
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Regiment 13 2 -2.
Mr Fayad bin Baher's ch a h Benrin.
Mr S A Wahed's c a h Lord Mayor (4 years).
Mr G K's b a h Sir Foote (4 years).
Mr Newton's b a h Mushoor (aged).
Mr M Gooculdass' b a h Padsha 14 0 (4 years).
Mr M Gooculdass' b a h Camel (5 years).
Mr M Gooculdass' bh a h Sunny East 14 0 (6 years).
Messrs Ahmed Mana and Nasser Sana's b a h Mudbas.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's c a h Rakhban 13 3 1-2 (4 years).
Mr A Rahimtoola's ch a h Zibra 13 3 1-2 (4 years).

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

The Chief of Manawadar's ch e m Lady Honour (4 years).
Mr Morison's br e m Lady Lomond (aged)
Mr N B Tirvoadeker's b aus m Atruna (aged)
Mr Lakshmi K Urs' ch e g Bucolio (5 years)
Mr Dawson's ch e g Rosewater (aged)
Mr G K's b e m Not Yet
Mr G K's br e m Wolferton
Mr G K's b aus g Oldham
Mr M Gooculdass' b e m Lady Leslie
Messrs M A Nanji's b e m Familiar.

THE ALL PONY PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr E R's ch aus m Lady Nannil 14 1 1-2
Mr Beg's bl aus g Koko 14 2
Mr Kelson's ch aus g Encourage 14 1 1-4
Mr M Gooculdass' br aus m Pantry Girl 14 2
Mr M Gooculdass' br aus m Signoretta 14 2
Mr M A Nanji's br aus m Cheeky 14 1
Capt H Meynell's b e m May Morn by Perigodd Rocky 14 2
Mr C Bleach's b e g Mystery by Just Cause Affluent

THE DADUR PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr Heath's b a h Dumra.
Messrs A R and A A Ameer's g a h Ebrahim Pasha 14
Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's b a h Hishan 13 2 1-4
Mr Khalil Doores's ch a h Amood 13 3 1-4
Mr Hajialy Shabak's b a h Company 14
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Mumbra 13 3 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1-4
Mr D Ranchordas' g a h Ashroff 14
Mr D Ranchordas' g a h Meerjan 13 3 1-2
Mr R S Jorage's b e h Saree 13 3
Mr Gold's ch a h Prime Minister 13 2 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Taobrest 13 3 3 4
Mr Jaine's ch a h Salanie 14
Mr Ahmed Abdulla's b a h Real Blood 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Red 14
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Cookman 14
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Gold Mint 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Fariok 14
Mr T Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1-2
Mr R A Willi's g a h M V O 13 2 3-4
Mr A W Esse's b a h Fairfield 13 3 1-2
Mr G A's b a h Sun Sun 14
Mr Newton's g a h Cheehan 13 3
Mr Newton's b a h Hurgon 13 3 1-2
Mr M Gooculdass' ch a h Dilerjung 13 3
Mr M Gooculdass' ch a h Winchester 13 3 1-4
Mr M Gooculdass' b a h Sir Jamsi 13 1 3-4
Mr Dara Cowarji's ch a h Zinfandel 13 3 1-2
Mr Dara Cowarji's b a h Gafal 13 2
Mr Dara Cowarji's g a h Darby 13 2 1-2

THE S-V-R PEN.
(SUAVITER.)

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BOMBAY HUNT.

Hounds met yesterday in seasonable weather at Jaokal Hill, to which spot a field of some twenty members made their way in the bright moonlight of the early morning. Moving away from the meet as soon as there was sufficient light, a faint whimper from one hound on the other side of the rocky hill, suggested that a jackal had been about, but the pack were unable to make anything of it, although they seemed to find traces of the customer having travelled up to the Chuckla woods. These coverts unfortunately proved tenantless and it was evident the jackal was well ahead—in fact it was subsequently reported he had been seen crossing the Andheri considerably earlier in the morning. In the mango tope, however, hounds spoke to the line of a jackal which led them round and round these woodlands on an extremely catchy scent and eventually was lost on the end of the Marole hills. Once or twice it appeared as if they had got up to their quarry and would drive him out into the Goreganm woods, but on each occasion scent failed them at the critical moment and by the time they had puzzled out the line again the jackal was well away. It was noticeable how dry was the state of the ground and trees in the mango tope; this absence of dew was no doubt responsible for the difficulties with which hounds had to contend and after unsuccessfully visiting one or two other coverts, they were taken back to kennels, where they arrived soon after nine o'clock.

It is hoped that conditions will have improved by tomorrow, when the fixture is at the Kennels and that hounds will be less handicapped, than they have been during the last week.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next:—

A Class Handicap.—Course: Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock to port, thence to Mark Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel to starboard, thence to North Karanja Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel to starboard. Distance—1,142 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

B Class Handicap.—Course: Committee Vessel to Tusker Beacon to starboard, thence to Mark Buoy to starboard, thence to Middle Ground Buoy to starboard, thence to North Karanja Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance—10-40 miles, Start at 3-40 p.m.

C. Class Handicap.—Course: Committee Vessel to Tusker Beacon to starboard, thence to Mark Buoy to starboard, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance 7'05 miles. Start at 3-50 p.m.

Snip's Boat Race.—Course: Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock to port, thence to Mark Buoy to port thence to Committee Vessel. Distance 6'92 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BARODA STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You were kind enough to publish my letter in your issue of the 8th instant, bearing on the attitude taken up by the official President, Mr. Pavri, in the proceedings of the Municipality of Bilimora in the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. But as the question is of such vital importance to the Municipality and the public that the evil should be nipped in the bud, I would venture to set forth a few more facts connected with the subject, and trust you will extend to me the hospitality of your columns.

Since the arbitrary and secret endorsement made on 6th November 1909 the Minute Book of the Municipality by the official President Mr. Pavri, without consulting the sense of the general body and that after more than a month the original resolution was passed, Mr. Dadabhoy applied to the President for a copy of the same, but was given a curt reply by the Municipal authorities under instructions from the official President. It was to the effect that the copy of the endorsement could not be given to Mr. Dadabhoy, as it was kept in the Minute Book of the Municipality to serve as record only. Mr. Pavri, the President, further forbade the sending of copies of the endorsement to his official superiors, the Suba Saheb and the Sar Suba Saheb for their information.

Mr. Dadabhoy thereupon applied to the Suba Saheb to set aside the illegal Municipal proceedings with respect to the endorsement under power invested in him by the Municipal Act 174. On the other hand, the Suba Saheb, instead of exercising the authority and rescinding the said endorsement, forwarded the petition to the President with the remarks thereon "to dispose of the endorsement by putting it before a next meeting." In pursuance of this order, at a subsequent meeting held, the official President read the above order only, and himself brought forward a proposal that the endorsement made by him after more than a month the original resolution was passed (without consulting the sense of the general body) was fair and legal. As the President read only the order in support of his proposal the other members were quite left in the dark, and as they were likely to be led astray, Mr. Dadabhoy requested the President to read the contents of the petition along with the order, before the meeting so that the members might be put in a position to judge the merits and demerits of the case before giving their votes. Mr. Pavri, the President suppressed the contents of the petition, and read only the order of the Suba Saheb, with an excuse that the said petition being against him he would not enlighten the general body. Mr. Dadabhoy repeatedly requested him to read his petition along with his order, but he refused. In fine on the proposal of the President himself the above endorsement was passed into a resolution by a majority consisting of official and nominated members much against the ordinary course of Municipal rules and unfair therefore to Mr. Dadabhoy.

After the resolution was so adopted to his liking, the President being asked by Mr. Dadabhoy at the same meeting, said that he did not compel him to withdraw objectionable words uttered at a meeting in respect to certain encroachment made upon Government land, but they were voluntarily and on his own accord withdrawn. Two other members, Messrs. Workingboxvala and Dhunjibhoy Tata also supported the same, adding that while the discussion in respect to opening of a new road was going on, Mr. Dadabhoy did not allude to any member by name nor did he make any strictures against the President or any member. On the face of these convincing proofs, the endorsement made secretly by the official President under an excuse of oversight, without consulting the sense of the general body and that more than a month after the original resolution was passed is arbitrary against principle, and its contents untrue, and could not be sustained by facts. The President has no authority to add, alter or improve upon any resolution resolution once adopted by the general body. The very endorsement being therefore illegal in itself, could not have been passed at all, at a subsequent stage into a resolution.

I, therefore, most humbly beg to urge the Dewan Saheb and the Sar Suba Saheb in the interest of the Municipality and the public to call for all the records concerned and to set aside the arbitrary endorsement and the subsequent resolution thereon.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

January 23.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have not an hour to spare to write at length, for in a couple of hours we entrain for the sacred land of the Transvaal British Colony wherein the Indian may never set foot. The Indian in South Africa is doomed to certain destruction unless our mother will hearken to the voice of her children across the seas. And this bleak prospect for us when this Colony draws its very life blood from our mother India! The report of the recent Indian Immigration Commission says that Indian labour is the very life of the Colony! while to-day the Supreme Court lays down that Indian children shall cease to attend the Indians' Government Schools on attaining the age of 14 years! The Superintendent of Education in his report, a few days ago, says that the labour employers' intention is to keep the Indian children as helots! On bended knee we pray that Mother India may never send one more of her children under the diabolical system of indenture which is dragging into the mire of the South African proletariat the best qualities of our race.—Yours, etc.,

[illegible]

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MANTLES AND MUFFS.

It is many years since the mantle or cloak was of so much importance as at the present day. The taste is distinctly of the Directoire period. Curiously enough, it was from the women of England that the French grandes dames acquired the taste for outward coverings. These ladies were wont to walk out in the Bois wearing their frocks of thin muslin even in cold days. Englishwomen had by that time begun to wear shawls brought from India, and the fancy caught on in Paris, so that the Empress Josephine thought nothing of spending as much as £400 on a shawl of pure silk richly embroidered, which she threw over her shoulders with a grace peculiarly her own. The mantle of to-day in some of its phases is not at all unlike a shawl for many of these wraps are composed of the thinnest materials, much draped and warmly lined. Of supreme excellence, however, is the fur coat or cloak or the garment lined throughout with fur. It looks as if cold weather were expected for the Parisians are all wearing these full-length cloaks and coats of fur. The mantle painted in the famous Duchess of Milan picture is the best example it is possible to quote of these superb wraps. Sealskin with borders of skunk, pony skin with similar sumptuous edgings, and otter rolled back with sable or skunk, are amongst the triumph of the furrier's skill so far as Parisian taste is concerned.

A USEFUL COAT.

A very useful and much-worn coat is about three-quarter length, and has almost a fichu of thick fur to border it, the coat itself being made of plush or velvet in cases where fur all through is too costly. Such garments always have deep cuffs of fur, and an enormous muff with two heads of animals and a number of tails is used to complete the effect. The more a woman can make herself look as if she had come from Siberia the more thoroughly correct in style she is considered, and the amount of pelts of all kinds worn has never been equalled. In addition to these fur-trimmed and lined coats and cloaks there are the full-length garments of almost any fur, from rich sable and sealskin to the electric seal or even plush, used in imitation. French women are not at all difficult to please as to the quality of fur so long as appearance is correct and comfort secured. Scarves, have grown larger and richer; some of the newest are a yard and a half wide and three yards long. They are often of heavy net, lined with silk embroidered in the new work which consists of wool or thick silk laid on a pattern and caught down with tinsel threads. The fringes are of heavy chenille, and the edging is fur. These scarves are always accompanied by a monster muff of similar composition, and the effect when worn with a velvet coat is very good and thoroughly comfortable. The rage for fur goes further than the mere coat and set, for the latest headgear is a big toque of fur—sable for preference—shaped like that worn by the Russian peasant, and worn well down over the head to hide the ears. Sometimes the crowns of these caps are of closely drawn velvet, such as cherry colour, when a bunch of cherries, of extra large size, ought to hang just over the left side. Slavonic influence is felt everywhere, and the high crowned hats, which will soon be with us, are of Russian origin. The felt and velvet ones, much in favour in Paris just at the moment, mingle in their styles the periods of Rembrandt, Louis Seize, and Gainsborough, and the line [of them is really beautiful. Evening cloaks are trimmed with the same luxurious use of furs as those for day wear.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 26th January.

102.—Detail for the week ending 29th instant.

To day Wednesday 26th Instt.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.

Subject.—Company Drill and Fire Discipline.

Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905.

103.—Parade.—It is notified for information that the parade ordered for "G" Company to-day Wednesday is cancelled.

104.—Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 29th January to the 5th February.

Conveyance.—On Saturday the 29th instant, special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road Grant Road and Mahalaxmi Stations. Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving the following timings daily (from 31st January to 5th February):—

From Santa Cruz 9-16 and 9-32 a. m.
From Colaba 4-10 p. m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway Tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up any deficiency before the 27th instant.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 28th and open in Camp on the 29th instant.

105.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 6828 Vol. A. Rayney, "F" Coy.
No. 6383 Vol. W. Eliot, "G" Coy.

106. Church Parade.—It is notified for information that the parade services for the Corps in Camp on Sunday 30th instant will be as under:—

Roman Catholic 9-15 a.m.
Church of England 11 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order Uniform, Side Arms only.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th January.

Parades for the week Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Thursday the 27th inst. at 9-30 p.m.—Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises for Proficiency Candidates and Recruits in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

Thursday the 27th inst.—The Proficiency Class ordered for 7 p.m. is cancelled.

Saturday the 29th inst.—Battery Manning and Fire discipline at Mahalaxmi Fort. Members to parade at Grant Road Station at 4-30 p.m., cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

There will be a Meeting of the Regtl. Committee on Thursday the 27th inst at 7 p.m. at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for class firing on Sunday next, the 30th instant Firing to commence at 9 a.m.

Members are warned that Service Sights only are allowed.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following result of the Spoons Competition of the 23rd instant.

200 yards.

Class I	Gr Hatton ...	...	30—2=28
" I	S J Maber.....	...	28 Sc=28
" II	Sapper Brown	...	30—2=28
" II	Gr Hayward..	...	27 =27

500 yards.

Class I	Gr Thomson...	...	32—4=28
" I	Gr Goodsir ...	...	30 =30
" II	Sapper Brown	...	30—3=27
" II	Opl Blakwood	...	26 =26

A. W. BARKER, Br.,
Hon. Secy. B. V. A., R. A.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is declicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. "Floriline Dept. 60 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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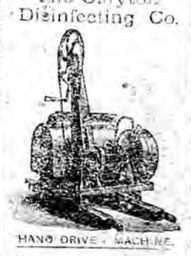
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(SULPHUR DIOXIDE GAS.)
As used in principal Indian and Eastern

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 24.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 82 13/16—1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ... 25/19 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 93 3/4—1-4
Berlin Cheques on London. ...20-47 1/2unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 24 3/16unchgd
Do. 2 months hence. 24 3/16unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ...62 15/16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). 1-3-14 1/2unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent. since 20th January.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000 for France.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) 96 1/2unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight .. 2 3/4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 3/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 2 3/8 unchgd
Dd. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 2 5/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 2+1/4
Do. of day market loans ... 2 1-4+1/3

MANCHESTER, January 24.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	8,000
Do. do. called	1,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	259
Do. Day's Imports	1,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. Fair demand Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian .. Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ... Quiet.
Mid-Americans ... ... 7-74+1
Egyptian F. G. F. 13 5/8unchgd

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.	7-50 —7	7-51 —7	7-53 —5	7-55 —6	7-57 —3
Liverpool arrivals.	J.-J. 7-57 —3	J.-A. 7-56 —7	A.-S. 7-39 —9	S.-O. 6-83 —8	

LONDON, January 24.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal 5 14-32
F. G. Bengal 5 18-32
Fine Bengal 5 22-32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, January 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 19,000
Do. Last year 45,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ... 4,000
Do. Exports to Continent 23,000

Futures at New York ..... Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to unfavourable financial condition and wall street selling.
Mar. 14-12—34
Do. at New York ..... Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to unfavourable financial condition and wall street selling.
May 14-24—37

Spot Cotton at New York ... 14-35—35
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... 8 3/4 unchgd.
Demand Bills ... ... 4-86—1/8
Silver Commercial Bars ... 52 3/8 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 15 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Dull.
Futures at New Orleans ... Mar. 14-35—34
Do. at New Orleans ... May 14-51—35

LINSEED.

LONDON, January 24.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55 3/4
" " months, Jan.-Feb.
" " Ports, Antwerp.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers

WHEAT.

LONDON, January 24.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Buyers, etc.—No Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 40 3-4
Months—Dec.-Jan.
Buyers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat 47
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 42 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship... 58
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Flat.
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.... ... ... 41 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Tone—Firmer.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 41 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Seller etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 8-0 Sellers.

SUGAR.

Sugar—15-11 1/4 May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

ARRIVALS.

St. Bride, Nossmah, Marionfels, Roma, Geo. M. Emberitas.

SKIN SALE.

LONDON, January 24.

Goat skin sales open to-day—Firmer.
Goat skins offered ... 993000
Ship skins offered ... 860000
Goat skins Madras medium 1-2 to 1d. lower.

WASHINGTON, January 24.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned upto 16th inst. as 9,793,000 commercial bales.

BOMBAY, January 25.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. for T. T.. Is. 4 1-16 1. for Demand and Is. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. For remittances, mostly for near deliveries, there is a small enquiry and little business has been done by some banks as reported.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand do.	1s. 4 1/16d.
3 m/s credits on London ...	1s. 4 1/4d.
Demand Francs	169 1/4
3 m/s credits "	170 1/2
Demand Marks	136 3/4
3 m/s credits	138 1/2
30 d/s. Hongkong	132
" Shanghai	176 1/4
" Japan	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Tone of the market is steady. The opening quotation was 93-1 but it soon advanced to 93-2. Calcutta quotations are 94-1 for ready and 94-2 for forward.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged at 24 3-16 both for ready and forward, and New York was steady at 52 3-8.

Market in gold is getting easier day by day. There is a very little demand and stocks are heavier Prices are likely to decline. Sovereigns are firm.

For silver, private advices from Home report steady. Locally the market was quiet with no business passing, and the market will take a turn after the settlement is over. Tone firm.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
97 Assch s'kirsett	23 9 6
97 stock	23 4 0
National Bank	23 15 6
Chartered Bank	23 15 0
Sovereigns Shield	15 4 0
Do Dragon	15 0 0
Australian	22 15 9

SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.
17 1/2 Penny	64 0 0
17 Penny rupee	63 15 0
Fine Government	64 0 0
Bombay "	64 0 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—Home prices were down by 6d. and locally as there were sellers both for ready and forward January prices declined by one anna. Tone quiet but steady.

Rapeseed:—Home prices were down by 6d. and locally market remained unchanged. Tone quiet.

Wheat:—Prices remain unchanged and as being a good enquiry both for ready and forward prices were put up by one anna. Tone steady.

Castorseed:— } There was a fair demand and
Gingellyseed:— } prices remained unchanged.
Cottonseed:— } Tone steady.
Mowraseed:— } Very little enquiry in the
Poppyseed:— } bazar, and as there were sellers, prices declined by an anna.

We quote:—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 2
Linseed, Small ...	... " 9 14
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 8 10
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 5
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 8
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 13
Castorseed ...	... " 33 to 34
Mowrassed... ...	... " 6 8
Maise	... " 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... " 35 to 42
Mustardseed ...	... " 82 to 84
Gingellyseed ...	... " 37 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...	} " 41 to 45
Gujburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/15	} " 42 to 43 1/2
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	} " 40 to 41
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} " 37 to 39
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} " 40 to 42
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hingaughat	} " 40 to 50
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	} " 37 to 39
Do. Ahmedabad ...	
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	} " 39 to 42
Club No. 1 ...	
Delhi	
Hard Red... ...	... " 33 to 35

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 24th January:—

Wheat	5,486 owts
Linseed	1,111 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	3,624 "
Gingellyseed	24,220 "
Poppyseed	579 "
Groundnuts	20,443 "
Castorseed	5,729 "
Rice	42,295 "
Myrabollams	3,639 "
Cottonseed...	50,941 "
Mowrassed...	312 "
Gram	2,381 "
Joowar	3,262 "
Maize	1,999 "

BANKS.

Bombay	1,457 1-2 X. D.
India	68 C. D.
Indian Specie	54 1/2 O. D.

MILLS.

Crescent...	87 1/2
New Great Eastern	182 1/2

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	735

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bamanka Mangaese... ...	9 1/2
B. E. S. and T. Co's. Ord	24 1/2
Bombay E. S. T. C Pref. ...	153
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord ...	512 1/2
Colaba Land & Mill	1,095
Treacher & Co	540

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	590
Tapti-Valley	450

COTTON.

Liverpool was up by 1 point and New York by 35.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 300 and some business was done at that rate and closed at Rs. 301 on account of the Liverpool being opened 2 points down.

Fine Broach opened at Rs. 325 and closed at Rs. 324.

Very little business was done during the day. Market steady.

We learn of the following purchases made as under:—

Bales.		Rs.
200	Bengal ...M. Bussan Kaisha	... 263-265
200	Chikhli ... do	... 292
100	Methia ...Bombay Co Ld	... 255
100	Bengal ... do	... 258-259
200	do ...W. Wolt and Sons	... 264
200	do ...Tata Sons and Co	... 263
100	do (Raw) ...Phoenix Mills	...237 1-2

We quote:—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	254	Juttha Delivery.
" F. Good	...	244	" "
" Fine	...	253	Rail "
" F. Good	...	243	" "
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	266	Juttha "
" F. Good	...	253	" "
" Fine	...	235	Rail "
" F. Good	...	252	" "
Sind Punjab M G Fine	...	264	Juttha "
" F. Good	...	251	" "
" M G Fine	...	263	Rail "
" F. Good	...	250	" "
Amraoti Fine	...		235 Ready.
" F. Good	...		277 "
Khandesh Fine	...		289 "
" F. Good	...		284 "
Akola Khangaum Fine	...		284 "
" F. Good	...		276 "
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...		292 "
" F. Good	...		284 "
Yeotmal Fine	...		293 "
" F. Good	...		290 "
Nagpore Fine	...		303 "
" F. Good	...		295 "
Wardha Hingenghat Fine	...		304 "
" F. Good	...		296 "
Methia Fine	...		289 "
" F. Good	...		284 "
Broach Gin Fine	...		324 Mar.
" Good	...		301 "
Jalna F. Good (stapled)	...		280 Ready
Barsee F. Good "	...		318 "
Parbani F. Good "	...		310 "
Sawginned Dharwar good	...		305 May
Coompta ginned good	...		315 "
Westerns " "	...		296 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday 24th Jan:—

Khandesh	2,403 Bales.
Central India	2,317 "
Barsi and Nagur	1,243 "
Berar	2,358 "
Central Provinces	7,930 "
Oomras...	11,151 "
Dholera	615 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	2,193 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	595 "
Sind	193 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	11 "
Westerns	84 "
Total ...	14,817 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 25.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	28,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.—Feb.	7-48—2
Feb.—Mar.	7-49—2
Mar.—Apl.	7-51—2
Apl.—May.	7-53—2
May—June	7-55—2
June—July	7-55—2
July—Aug.	7-54—2
Aug.—Sept.	7 28—2
Sept.—Oct.	6-24—2

FREIGHT.

Ports.				
Antwerp ...	...	13 6	...	18 6
Dunkirk ...	...	16 6	...	18 6
Havre ...	...	17 6	...	17 6
Rial ...	...	.....	...	16 6
Liverpool ...	...	17 0	...	18 6
Marseilles ...	...	17 6	...	18 6
Genoa ...	...	17 0	...	16 6
London ...	...	.....	...	16 0
Hamburg ...	...	17 6	...	18 6
Trieste ...	...	18 0	...	17 6
Venice ...	...	.....	...	...
Open Ports ...	...	Feb.	...	17 0
Do. ...	...	Mar.	...	16 6
Do. ...	...	Apl.-May	...	18 0

Rates unchanged. Market is steady and going on as usual.

METALS.

There is no change in the market and London prices are maintained.

We quote:—

Copper Brazlers 4×4	lbs. 21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	} Rs. 56 12	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	} Rs. 43 12	
Tin Ingots.		"	40 4
Spelter S M		} "	19 8
M M			
J			
G			
Georgshutte		"	22 12
Copper Ingots K S		"	50 12
Copper Sheathings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		"	52
Yellow Metal Sheathings lbs. 14, 16 10, 12		"	43

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, January 24.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	1,13,844	...	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Dollars.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Bundles ...	...	2,725	...
1 Bundle ...	1,800	...	...

Importers.	Vessels,	From.
National Bank of India Ltd	Delhi	Sydney
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	Dwarka	C. Mandvi
D. Khimjee	Linga	Karachi

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 22nd & 23rd Jan. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	33	38 755
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	76	87,418

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 18th Jan., 1910, as compared with the statement of 11th Jan. 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 11. Rs.	a.	p.	Jan. 18. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	3,00,00,000	0	0	3,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,70,00,000	0	0	1,70,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,75,03,560	3	8	1,78,31,035	0	4
Other Deposits, &c	17,70,80,057	12	3	17,72,59,698	6	5
Bank Post Bills. &c.....	11,75,334	11	0	10,22,255	11	2
Sundries	11,14,605	10	0	10,77,533	15	6
Rs ..	33,38,73,498	10	5	33,41,90,528	1	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorised Investments ..	3,07,86,781	0	0	3,05,83,447	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	99,79,419	0	0	99,46,274	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,27,42,609	13	5	4,31,39,688	8	4
Bills discounted, &c	5,10,70,122	8	5	5,04,84,845	14	6
Balances with other Banks ...	2,88,45,115	5	0	2,90,67,994	11	0
Bullion	21,72,719	1	7	26,26,928	2	10
Dead Stock.....	3,830	12	0	3,830	12	0
Stamps	21,17,043	4	11	21,16,864	11	11
Sundries	16,218	4	0	15,630	8	1
	8,89,056	4	7	6,42,389	14	9
	16,86,22,915	5	11	16,86,29,584	3	5
Cash, &c., at... Head Office..	6,52,50,583	4	6	6,55,60,943	14	0
Cash, &c., at... Branches						
	23,38,73,498	10	5	23,41,90,528	1	5

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	18,92,823	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	15,55,238	Decrease.
Other Deposits	1,79,611	Increase.
Post Bills.....	1,53,079	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,33,479	Decrease.
Loans	3,97,079	Increase.
Accounts of Credit.....	5,85,277	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	2,22,379	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	10,256	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	3,20,617	Increase.

Percentage 33·24.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 25.

The weather is still dry over the whole of India and the Persian area. The cloud is moving eastward and the skies are now clear over the North of the West of India. The temperature is in defect in the centeral parts of the country.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally is likely

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 25th January, 1910, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity and maximum temperature are normal. Minimum temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi. Maximum temperature below normal in the southern districts; the minimum is in defect everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is lower than usual in the northern half of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are generally clear The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is moral, night temperature is an defect in Kathiawar and West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now generally lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and the maximum is lower than usual at most stations; the minumum continues in slight defect in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad, but clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Light to moderate cloud persists in the Central Provinces and the eastern half of the Peninsula; elsewhere skies have cleared. Weather continues dry.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Sydney," Jan. 27.

Passengers from Marseilles on 25th inst at 11 p.m by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Sydney":—

Shasker, Mr.	Kale, Mr D S
Rose Mr	Kaimer, Col
Bez, Mr W	Manrice, Mr C
Cuiler, Mr and Mrs and 3 children	Rao, Mr G R
	Spry, Mr
Chasker, Mr	Simpson, Mr J A
Chester, Mr	Swan, Mrs
Goldfield, Major	Weston, Mrs
Filfpoi Mr and Mrs and 2 children	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast...Lieut Tisdall ..... Royal Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall .. .. R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr N Harvey ..... R Navy
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Dick ..... Flagship R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr A J Marsack ..R I Marine
Plassy..... Capt ... R S Nulley.....Transport I M S Hardinge . Comdr M W Earewel...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 25.

Alavi.....2324 Hill.....
Anglo-Canadian.....2680 Pearse.....
Arabia.....4167 Leigh .....P & O S N Co
Barbarigo.....2821 Giacopello.....B S N & Co
Brazilian.....2438 Sirwadon .....Cary Bro
Britannia.....1969 Halse .....Bo & H S & Co
Blake .....2896 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia .....3529 W Hayward .....P & O S N Co
City of Vienna.....2936 Greenham...B & P S N & Co
Clifton Hall .....2532 Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Clan Lamont.....2285 Roden.....J Finlay & Co
Coxeth Hall ..... 2485 Parkes.....Killick Nixon & Co
Dalten.....2263 Hope .....P and O S N & Co
Delhi .....4784 Gordon .....P & O S N & Co
Dunedal Hall.....2534 Browne...W & A Graham & Co
Dumra .....962 Manley.....M M & Co
Fakkri.....2555 Revill...Bombay & Hazan Co
Firoozi .....2005 Watson .....B & P S N & Co
Highland Monarch...2560 Dalziel.....M M & Co
Koranna.....2267 Beare.....
Kingsway.....2830 Griffiths.....T Morrison & Co
Linga.....951 Rothwell.....M M & Co
Markgraf.....2325 Tinni.....Jeddah.....A Strendes
Onda.....3410 Dagge.....M M & Co
Shah Nawaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Strathairly.....2783 Mahon .. W & A Grahmt Co
Tuddal.....3511 King.....Killick Nixon & Co
Umta .....3492 Phillips .....M M & Co
Vigo .....2020 Harbord .....J Finlay & Co
Waroonga.....1609 Morison .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Etonian	2444	D avies	Antwarp	1-2	M M & Co
C & R Baithmoor	6990	Evans	N F	29-1	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Bucentaur	3283	Purkrs	Hull	3-2	F Morrison & Co
G Nadsri	1168	Gore	Zanzibar	28-1	B & P S N Co
M Iran	4366	Peabody	Kobe	22-1	Killick Nixon & Co
N Barrington Court	2833	Williams	Hull	28-1	W & A Graham & Co
O Castlemoor	2403	Augus	Farston	2	8-1 .. W & A Graham & Co
P Hazelmoor	1979	Laselles	Barrow	28-1	W and A Graham & Co
Q Clodmoor	3408	Mathews	Dunkirk	26-1	T Morrison & Co

Offside 2.

Earl of Carrick	3550	Rennit	Dunkirk	H J Jan Mahomed	

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	699	Hoosein	Mangalore	21-1	P & O S N & Co Ld
Bahaduri	329	Fakeera	N F	8 S N & Co	
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	(repairing)	B S N Co Ld	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Koerber	3157	Poresti	A L S N & Co	
2	Clan Murray	3120	East	Hamburg	5-2 J Finlay & Co
3	Adamsturm	4999	Selbji	Karachi	27-1 W & A Graham & Co
4	Takasaki Maru	2943	A Macker	Kobe	31-1 N Y Kaisha
5	Queenmoor	2409	Helmrich	Antwerp	25-1 T Morrison & Co
13	Oceana	3507	Bruce	P & O S N Co	
14	Dwarka	759	Moxon	Bushra	27-1 M M & Co
15	Fernmoor	1991	Adams	Antwerp	25-1 W & A Graham & Co
16	Ludgate	2390	Nicholson	Antwerp	29-1 T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Vigo s	Harbord	Middlesbro Dec 14
	Waroonga s	Morison	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Ascots	Booth	New York
	Dalemoor s	Brain	Liverpool
	Ujina s	Hill	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—
Steamer Vigo for Hull
" Geranis for Trieste etc
" Waroonga for Persian Gulf

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Genoa left Suez on the 25th inst for Aden and Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS—JANUARY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dalemoor s—5,000 owts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Croxeth Hall s—6,150 owts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—18 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 27 bales skins, H C and H Moosa: 122 bales skins E D Sassoon and Co: 2 bales carpets and 12 cases silk cloth, King King and Co; 45 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co: 8 bales carpets, G P Stavarids and Co; 50 bales hemp, R Muncherji and Co: 9 cwts myrabollams, J A Begbie and Co; 101 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 1 bale carpets, S J Tellary; 2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros; 27 bales skins, B Esmail; 29 bales skins, R M Kooka; 19 bales skins, R Molcobhoy.

Delhi s—1,153 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji: 526 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Croxeth Hall s—100 cwts groundnuts, Grunbery Bros; 200 cwts gum, G Gopal; 53 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 155 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Croxeth Hall s—100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 630 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Queenmoor s—100 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clodmoor s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 176 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Earl of Carrick s—500 tons manganese ore M Daga; 4,002 cwts teaseed A Blaschek and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ludgate s—110 bales cotton Glazbrook and Co; 232 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Etonian s—500 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey.
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Queenmoor s—50 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons; 3 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1,528 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

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Adamsturm s—3,000 cwts castorseed H Maganlal; 2,000 cwts myrabollams T Ganji; 100 cwts sjowanseed Volkart Bros; 600 cwts groundnuts and 355 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co.
Clan Murray s—25 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 220 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Murray s—300 bales cotton Bamji and Co: 320 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co; 250 cwts oilseagum M Jafferbhoy; 200 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 350 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 600 bales cotton Glazbrook and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geranis s—1,595 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros; 1,968 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co; 275 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co; 11,005 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 8,505 cwts gingellyseed J Fachori, 4,000 cwts gingellyseed Horman and Co; 6,000 cwts gingellyseed Killick Nixon and Co; 2,927 cwts gingellyseed Ralli Bros.
Koerber s—36 tons teakwood planks B Eduiji, 60 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 20 cwts joowari & Sojpal, 157 cwts oilcakum J Nurbhoms.

FOR VENICE.

Geranis s—200 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co; 50 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 1,000 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 500 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blaschek and Co; 200 bales cotton G A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Geranis s—2,502 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachori; 1,999 cwts gingellyseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—42 cwts olibanum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR ACONA.

Geranis s—100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takasaki Maru s—88 cwts wheat and 18 cwts wheat flour A Dowlatram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Clifton Hall s—300 bales cotton, A W Campbell and Co; 500 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 2,500 bales cotton, S J David and Co.
Delta s—1,750 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Takasaki Maru s—800 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Takasaki Maru s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co: 50 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.
Clifton Hall s—300 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

S S D Balduino 2684 tons Captain D Magarzini, sailed for Genoa on 15th day of January, with 7,978 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR ANCONA.

55 bales hemp E Oomersay; 440 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR CATANIA.

200 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

275 bales cotton The Bombay and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

2,028 bags castorseed C Boggiano and Co; 5,441 bags castorseed and 755 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 350 bales cotton Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton The Bombay and Co; 650 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 250 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton Glazbrook and Co; 150 bales cotton Gaddum Co.

FOR GENOA.

650 bags linseed J Fachirf; 219 bags mowrasseed, 1,790 bags teelseed and 1,763 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton Dewadker and Co; 100 bales cotton The Bombay and Co; 1,850 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 25 bales cotton A Balechek and Co; 100 bales cotton Glazbrook and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

S S Gibralter 2,473 tons Captain W Storey, sailed for Liverpool on 18th day of January, with 2,573 bales wool, 2,683 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2,250 tons manganese ore, R A Willis; 19,605 bags cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 5 600 bags cottonseed, and 1,500 bags maize, L Drefuse and Co; 3,690 bags myrabollams, A Rhimji; 3,180 bags myrabollams W

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Sra. Quiroga, better known by her name of Emilia Pardo Bazan, and one of the most eminent of her country's novelists, has contributed to the New York "Nation" an article which gives an admirable summary of the state of literature in Spain at the present moment. She touches upon sociology, history, and the drama, and on the subject of fiction has some interesting remarks to make. Blasco Ibanez, it seems, has forsaken politics to devote himself more heartily to novel-writing, while Perez Galdos has forsaken novel writing to throw himself more heartily into politics. Father Coloma, the author of "Pequeneces," has now taken to the historic novel, and is writing a book in which the central figure is to be Cisneros, the confessor of Isabella the Catholic, whereas the latest work of Pio Baroja is sufficiently up-to-date to include the bomb-throwing on the occasion of King Alphonso's marriage. Regarding poetry, the writer has the curious fact to chronicle that Spain is taking lessons from her daughter countries in the New World. Certain South American poets, with Ruben Dario at their head, having come to Spain, either as visitors or diplomatists, have introduced the "modern note," and that with such success that they have caught the public ear. Not only are the salons glad to hear them and there are readings of Mexican, Colombian, and Argentine poets in the "Ateneo" of Madrid, but the younger school of Spanish poets are tuning their singing voices to the new key.

CONTINENTAL LITERATURE.

All this is of so much interest to those who have a fancy for Spanish literature, that one wonders why articles of this sort so seldom appear. The "Athenæum" used to devote annually a whole issue to surveys of the work done in literature in the various Continental countries during the preceding twelve months. Those surveys were done by thoroughly competent critics. The French one might be by Jules Pravieux or in 1893 for example, by Brunetiere, the Italian by Guido Biagi and the Spanish by Rafael Altamira. It must have been to the regret of many that after 1903 they were discontinued. There must have been hundreds of readers in the country who looked to that particular July issue as the only sound guide they had to the literature of any Continental country in which they were interested while the whole number gave them a magnificent conspectus of the intellectual movement throughout Europe. Nothing has quite taken the place of those articles. The student of philosophy or theology is admirably catered for by the index of the "Hibbert Journal," but the general reader in this country although his reading is becoming increasingly cosmopolitan, is out in the cold. He has not even a M. Wyzewa to indicate from time to time a book worth reading that has appeared in this country or in that. It is to be feared that the "Athenæum" is not likely to revert to its former practice, but any other serial that stepped into its place would supply a want that is extensively and acutely felt.

THE DE MUSSET LETTERS.

No doubt next mail the newspapers will be giving us further information as to the contents of that mysterious packet of letters by Alfred de Musset. It appears that it is to M. Jules Troubat, whose chief distinction it is to have been the last of Sainte-Beuve's secretaries, that we owe the survival of the letters at all. When the lady who had received them wished to burn them, or, alternatively, to have them buried with her in her coffin, it was he who dissuaded her and induced her instead, after obliterating in them everything which might serve as a clue to her identity, to seal them up and hand them over to the Bibliotheque Nationale, to be opened only after the lapse of thirty years. Whether, if she really wished to remain concealed the lady did wisely in yielding to the importunities of M. Troubat, is doubtful. There have been more than one "inconnue" in modern French literature, and it would seem that, as a rule their fate is ultimately to be found out. M. Troubat, who, although a septuagenarian, is vigorous enough to write rambling reminiscences to the magazines, may not be the only one who knows the name, and it will go hard with future biographers of one whose life has been scrutinised through the microscope if they do not manage to force the secret in some way. All this, however, takes for granted what is not yet demonstrated that the letters are inherently worthy making a fuss about.

STEALING KIPLING.

It generally happens in the case of a great author that sooner or later after his death writings which he was content should be forgotten are collected and put upon the market to reappear in the "complete edition" of his works. When, however, this is done during the author's lifetime and without so much as a "by your leave" to him, it is an outrage upon decency. This is what has happened to Rudyard Kipling in the United States. Kipling, when collecting for the purpose of his earlier books stories and sketches written by him when on the staff of the Allahabad "Pioneer", left others behind hoping they might be allowed to slumber in their dust. An American publisher, however, has gone over the ground after him, and of Kipling's rejected papers has made out a volume called "Abaft the Funnel." The book is not likely to be seen in a hurry in England and judging from notices of it—although one critic naughtily draws a favourable comparison between it and "Actions and Reactions"—the loss is not great. There does indeed, seem to be a whiff of the early Kipling, in it, and one of the papers "a bit of writing," is said to be excellent. But the work is on a lower than the average level of Kipling, and its chief interest will be for students of the growth of the writer's art, since it contains bits of plot and sketches of character which have been more fully developed in other and later works. On the whole, the author of "Plain Tales from the Hills" is entitled to whatever compensation the law allows him for this latest exploit of the literary resurrectionist.

NEW ZEALAND IN EVOLUTION.

New Zealand has formed the subject of so much recent literature that some excuse is needed for the appearance of a new volume. But Mr. Scholefield's book "New Zealand in Evolution" has ample justification in the special point of view from which he depicts the Dominion. He devotes comparatively little space to description of the country and to historical narrative, and in this he is well advised, for the work has been done adequately already. His main interest is in the economic development of the country, agricultural, mineral, and industrial and of this he gives what is probably the most complete and systematic account which has yet been published. An account of this development is necessarily a good deal more than a narrative of the exploration of natural resources, for the progress of New Zealand is bound up with a remarkable economic policy of which graduated land taxation, bold experiments in State control and State management, industrial arbitration, the protective tariff, and anti-trust legislation (at present only in its infancy) are all essential parts. On all these subjects Mr. Scholefield amplifies and brings up to date the excellent account written some years ago by Mr. Pember Reeves. The most noteworthy conclusions which emerge from his careful survey are that a system of taxation expressly designed to penalise large estates has become accepted tacitly by all parties that a tariff originally imposed for revenue purposes and only incidentally protective has gradually developed into a system of high Protection from which there can now be no turning back, and that the method of conciliation, in preference to arbitration has once more come into favour as a method of settling trade disputes. This last development is a return to the policy of Mr. Reeves's original Act. One would have been glad of some account from so judicious an observer of temperance legislation in New Zealand and the effects of women's suffrage.

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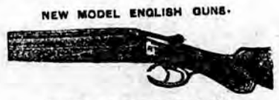

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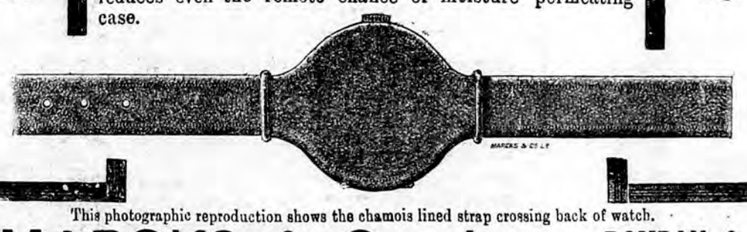

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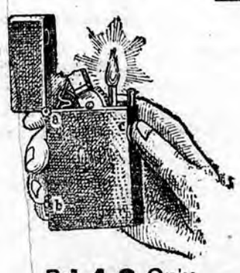

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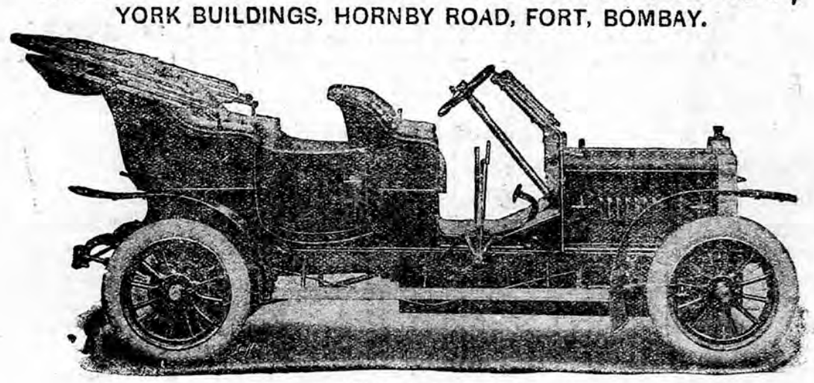

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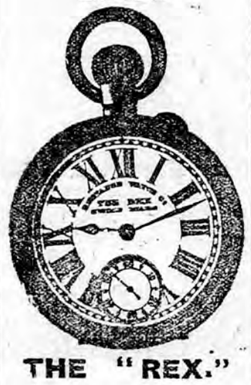

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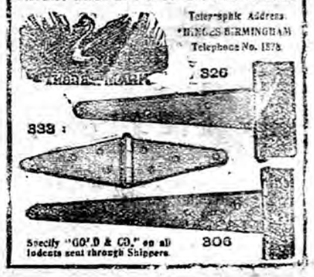

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